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Established 1887



Di Bella, editor of Corriere della Sera, weeps over body of man Walter Tobagi, slain by gunmen yesterday in Milan.

Ian Newsman Slain Red Brigade Unit

By Henry Tanner
May 28 (NYT) — A 33-year-old newspaper reporter and editor who had been special coverage of political terrorism was shot and killed this morning in Rome by members of the Red Brigades. The man, Ian Newsman, was killed in an attack by a Red Brigades unit. Newsman was a staff writer for the London Sunday Times and had been in Rome for several days. He was shot in the back of the head while walking outside his home. The attack was carried out by a Red Brigades unit. Newsman was a well-known figure in the world of political journalism. He had been in Rome for several days, covering the activities of the Red Brigades. The attack was carried out by a Red Brigades unit. Newsman was a well-known figure in the world of political journalism. He had been in Rome for several days, covering the activities of the Red Brigades. The attack was carried out by a Red Brigades unit.

West German Ties With Russia, U.S. at Issue Schmidt Assails Press for Policy Questions

By John Vinocur
May 28 (NYT) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his government are under attack from the German press for their handling of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Schmidt is accused of being too soft on the Soviet Union. The press is demanding a more firm stance. Schmidt is accused of being too soft on the Soviet Union. The press is demanding a more firm stance. Schmidt is accused of being too soft on the Soviet Union. The press is demanding a more firm stance.

Under strain
The German press is under strain. It is demanding a more firm stance from the government. Schmidt is accused of being too soft on the Soviet Union. The press is demanding a more firm stance.

Spain's Economic Woes Hit Home in Bilbao

By Jonathan Kandell
BILBAO, Spain (HT) — As long as industry boomed and immigrants from the rest of Spain poured into the city in search of jobs, Bilbao never made any apologies for itself. The Basques, whether violent separatists or conservative businessmen, took a perverse pride in their blighted economic capital — the steel-wool skies that blot the sun to a burnt-orange, the lifeless Nervion River cutting a foul-green swath between the medieval and modern quarters, the church facades caked in soot by centuries of ash, the shipyard jackhammers that shatter the calm in the adjacent greenery. But now, the economic recession that has wracked Spain during the last few years, producing more unemployment than in any other West European country besides Portugal, has engulfed even Bilbao, the nation's industrial showcase. With the jobless rate in Spain officially pegged at more than 10 percent — maybe as high as 15 percent, according to some economists — unemployment has overtaken political dispute and regional violence as the most troubling issue facing King Juan Carlos I and his prime minister, Adolfo Suarez. In the view of many Bilbao businessmen, the economy is more worrisome than the Basque separatist terrorists, the ETA, who continue to grab headlines with more than a score of assassinations so far this year. "For us, economic problems represent 90 percent of the whole, ETA only 10 percent," said Luis Olarra, a Bilbao steel industrialist and president of the local chamber of commerce. Mr. Olarra speaks from experience: He has survived a half-dozen ETA attempts on his life and has placed his struggling company into a temporary debt moratorium, a step that often precedes a declaration of bankruptcy. Nor is Mr. Olarra a singular case. Last year, about 400 entrepreneurs in greater Bilbao threatened to follow the steel industrialist's lead and declare a suspension of their debt payments in a move to pressure the Spanish government to cut social security contributions and freeze taxes. Bankruptcies, sales declines and production cutbacks have pushed the unemployment rate in Vizcaya province, which includes Bilbao, to almost 16 percent, according to the chamber of commerce. That is higher than the official figure because it takes into consideration women and youths who are too discouraged to even register at unemployment offices in the hopes of landing jobs. In the Basque country, women represent only 28 percent of the labor force, a far smaller proportion than almost anywhere else in Western Europe. People under 25 account for 56 percent of the Basque unemployed, a figure that shakes Spanish authorities fearful that a reservoir of discontented militants is being created for ETA. And only half of the jobless qualify for unemployment benefits, with the rest depending on the traditional Spanish extended family system to survive. It has all happened suddenly. "In the Basque country, unemployment began to

India Said to Sign Soviet Arms Pact \$1.6-Billion Accord Is Considered Blow to Carter's Afghan Strategy

NEW DELHI, May 28 (UPI) — India, in its largest-ever arms purchase, has signed a \$1.6-billion agreement to buy weapons from the Soviet Union, Defense Ministry sources said today. The agreement was signed by an Indian delegation led by Defense Minister S.S. Sibal, who concluded a weeklong visit to Moscow yesterday, the sources said. Western observers said the pact will hurt the U.S. policy of trying to lure the Indians away from the Soviet Union to present a unified front in the subcontinent against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The Russians have already supplied India with a variety of arms, including MiG-21s, which India has been producing for the past several years. The present credit is repayable over 17 years and carries a low interest rate, the sources said. Previous Soviet arms credits to India carried a 2-percent interest rate and were repayable over 10 years. "This is the largest arms contract India has so far signed with any country and is the most favorable," the sources said.

Started Under Janata
Negotiations started nearly a year ago when the Janata government was in power. The talks were later concluded when an Indian defense delegation visited Moscow shortly after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi regained power in January. India asked for sophisticated T-72 tanks, four squadrons of MiG-23s, missile-equipped patrol boats and surface-to-surface missiles, among other items. Under the proposed arrangement, India was to buy 200 T-72 tanks and later produce an estimated 600 more under license. India opted for the Soviet tanks over West German Leopards and British Chieftains after conducting field tests of the three types on Indian terrain. Army experts found the Soviet tanks more suitable in terms of firepower, cost and maneuverability. Calling the agreement ominous, the Western observers said the long-term weapons deal could not but help to draw India further into the Soviet embrace.

19 Are Killed As Moslem Rivals Clash in Lebanon

BEIRUT, May 28 (NYT) — Clashes between rival Moslem and leftist factions in the past 24 hours in Lebanon left 19 persons dead and 25 wounded. Fierce fighting between Moslem Shiite militiamen and members of other Moslem and leftist groups was centered in Beirut's southern suburbs and in a small town in southern Lebanon. Four persons were killed here. Artillery fire rained throughout West Beirut, predominantly Moslem, until the early hours of today. The rest of the casualties were in Qakayeh, 12 miles north of the Israeli border. Qakayeh is regarded as a stronghold of Shiite activists, members of a paramilitary group known as Amal. They fought other Moslem and leftist militias who form an alliance known as the National Movement, which supports the Palestinian guerrillas.

Iranian Parliament Meets, Gets Warning

By John Kifer
TEHRAN, May 28 (NYT) — Revolutionary Iran's new parliament convened today with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr warning legislators that they "must act swiftly" to ease the frustrations of the people, which, he added, are turning into armed conflict in some areas. Sections of the Majlis (parliament) appeared to be a sea of black and white turbans, beards and clerical robes as Islamic mullahs — rather than the lawyers common to legislative bodies — formed the dominant occupational group. Among the early tasks facing the new parliament is a decision on the fate of the 53 American hostages, now ending their seventh month of captivity. A number of parliamentary representatives and leading clerics have said in recent days that they favor some form of trial for the hostages. Whether this might be in the form of actual trials of alleged spies, or of some tribunal judging U.S. policy in Iran, with the hostages serving as witnesses, was not entirely clear. First, however, the parliament must choose a premier — a choice that appears to be building into another battle between Mr. Bani-Sadr and the fundamentalist clerical forces of Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti's Islamic Republican Party. Under the new constitution, the



Syed Ahmad Khomeini, bottom, reads a message from his father to Iran's parliament. Above is Speaker Yadollah Sahabi.

Police Kill 2; South African Protest Grows

JOHANNESBURG, May 28 (UPI) — Police shot and killed two young mixed-race demonstrators near Cape Town today in the first reported deaths in South Africa's five-week school boycott. Police and nonwhite students clashed in other cities as racial tension grew. A witness said four white men, whose civilian minibus had been pelted with rocks, jumped out with rifles and "just began shooting" at the crowd of students, killing two and injuring three before driving away. The incident occurred in the township of Elsie River, 10 miles from central Cape Town. Police Minister Louis le Grange said the men who opened fire were policemen. He said that "a member of the public also had to defend himself with a firearm against the stone-throwers," but was not responsible for any injuries. Mr. le Grange, who expressed regret over the shooting, said it followed other incidents this week in which police cars were attacked with stones and, in one case, a firebomb. He said police have strict orders to resort to firearms only in "the most extreme case."

Riot Police Sent
Authorities later sent riot police to patrol the township. Elsewhere in the country, hundreds of arrests of students were reported, and police clashed with demonstrators in several cities.

Begin Said to Call Early Vote a Possibility

JERUSALEM, May 28 (AP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin was quoted today as saying that new elections may be required if his coalition partners resist his choice of a hardliner to replace the more moderate Ezer Weizman as defense minister. Sources in parliament, where Mr. Begin met delegations from his Cabinet coalition, predicted that he would delay announcing the new Cabinet lineup until next week because of opposition that appeared to be swelling. "If the crisis in the coalition continues, it will result in the fall of the government and early elections," Israeli Radio quoted Mr. Begin as having said during a closed session with the National Religious Party leadership. He is reported to have chosen hardliner Yitzhak Shamir, an opponent of the peace treaty with Egypt, to replace Mr. Weizman, who resigned Sunday. Political sources reported the potentially volatile succession yesterday as the Begin government successfully rode out a no-confidence vote in the Knesset (parliament) prompted by the resignation. The popularity of Mr. Begin's government has plunged to 20 to 25 percent in some recent opinion polls, and analysts felt that his mention of early elections was actually meant to force his partners into line. The next national elections are scheduled for November, 1981.

Israel Doubts Saudis' Offer To Aid Talks

By William Claiborne
JERUSALEM, May 28 (WP) — Just 24 hours after Prime Minister Menachem Begin invited Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia to Jerusalem to discuss Middle East peace, officials in the Israeli government began today to question the sincerity of Prince Fahd's offer to bring the Palestinians and other Arabs into a peace agreement, under certain conditions. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, echoing Mr. Begin's invitation to Prince Fahd to address Israel's parliament, said Israel is prepared to negotiate with every Arab state, including Saudi Arabia, on the basis of UN Security Council resolution 242 and without the imposition of preconditions. But the Israeli Foreign Ministry's Saudi Arabia analyst, David Apelek, appeared to throw cold water on that possibility by saying that Prince Fahd's tentative offer to talk peace with Israel did not reflect a substantial change in attitude. [In Riyadh, meanwhile, United Press International quoted Prince Fahd as denying that his recent statements indicated Saudi support for the Camp David peace accords, or that the Saudis planned a Mideast peace initiative of their own.] Mr. Apelek, at a news conference, said there were "some innovations" in Prince Fahd's interview in Riyadh last week with Katharine Graham, chairman of the Washington Post Co., but they were designed only to improve Saudi Arabia's image abroad rather than open the door to a Middle East peace agreement with Israel. "One interview is not enough. We shall need proof," Mr. Apelek said. In his interview with Mrs. Graham, Prince Fahd, who continues to oppose the Camp David ac-

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Authorities later sent riot police to patrol the township. Elsewhere in the country, hundreds of arrests of students were reported, and police clashed with demonstrators in several cities.

An opposition leader said the government's actions had set the country on a collision course of historic proportions. A student group accused the police of employing "Gestapo-like action."

A witness to the Elsie River shooting said at least one of the men in the minibus was wearing camouflage trousers, which are normally issued to riot police. He said the youths dove for cover in a church when the men jumped out and began shooting. The witness said one of the dead

[The Black Sash, a women's group opposed to the apartheid laws, sent a telegram to Prime Minister Pieter Botha complaining that mass arrests "are fanning flames of discontent," the AP reported.]

Meanwhile, there have been industrial strikes in Durban and Cape Town by nonwhites demanding better pay. A large textile company reacted by firing 6,000 of its striking workers, leading to fears of further unrest.

was a 11-year-old child. "It made me sick to see a child that young shot before my eyes," he said. "It was shocking and I cried."

He Reportedly Chastises Coalition Members

Begin Said to Call Early Vote a Possibility
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U.S. Urges South Korea to Turn Back to Civilian Rule

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI) — The United States called on South Korea yesterday to resume progress "toward the establishment of a broadly based civilian government" amid strong indications that the military leadership in Seoul is preparing to do the opposite.

The U.S. statement by State Department spokesman Thomas Roston put Washington squarely in opposition to reported plans by South Korea's generals to create a militarized government under a powerful leadership council.

The major question under discussion in official circles here was what the United States should do if — as seems likely — its advice is rejected. The immediate U.S. response to a new power play by Lt. Gen. Chun Doo Hwan and his fellow generals is likely to be a new statement here that it is under study, according to U.S. sources.

Top-Level Meeting

In fact, a top-level Carter administration meeting — or series of meetings — probably will be convened at that point to determine how far Washington will go, and at what risk, to challenge the South Korean generals.

Washington's concern goes well beyond philosophical opposition to a repressive military takeover of a major allied nation where U.S. combat forces are stationed. The most serious concern among policymakers arises from doubt that Lt. Gen. Chun and his comrades will be able to impose military rule on the rest of South Korean society, in present circumstances, without explosive consequences and the risk of widespread instability.

Officials expressed relief that South Korean military operations in the rebellious city of Kwangju did not end in the bloodbath that had been feared. At the same time, it seemed clear that the end of the Kwangju revolt was not the end of South Korea's problems, given the apparent determination of the Seoul generals to continue to accumulate and consolidate their power.

The State Department declaration expressed "regret that the situation [in Kwangju] reached the point it did."

"Now that relative calm is returning, we believe it is most important that underlying issues be addressed in a spirit of reconciliation by all elements of Korean society, and that progress be resumed toward the establishment of a broadly based civilian government," the statement said.

The State Department position was in keeping with decisions made last Thursday at a meeting of the National Security Council's policy

review committee, chaired by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. Also participating were Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, presidential assistant Zbigniew Brzezinski and CIA Director Stansfield Turner as well as their top assistants for Asian affairs.

The upshot of the meeting, according to informed sources, was a two-phase U.S. policy.

Phase one, during the occupation

of Kwangju, was to counsel moderation while emphasizing the need for security and public order.

Phase Two

Phase two, after the Kwangju drama, was the call for resumption of the drive for a more open and representative government. Such a call flies in the face of a bid by Lt. Gen. Chun and other senior generals to exercise power to the exclusion

of the National Assembly, political parties and other civilian leaders.

There was no indication that last Thursday's meeting seriously addressed the question of how far the United States would go, beyond public and private advice, to combat a military takeover in Seoul. When and if a new moment of decision comes, U.S. policymakers will have to deal with a long and com-

plex list of political, economic, strategic and historic stakes and interests in South Korea.

Pentagon sources said it had not yet been determined how long the naval task force led by the aircraft carrier Coral Sea would remain on station in the area as a warning to North Korea not to try to exploit the instability in the south. The Coral Sea had been headed home from duty in the Indian Ocean

when it was diverted as a show of force as South Korea's internal crisis erupted.

Two airborne command post planes also dispatched to the area last week are expected to remain for the indefinite future. The U.S. had planned to station the two aircraft on Okinawa on a long-term basis beginning early next month, but advanced the deployment as a symbol of resolve, the sources said.

Residents of Kwangju Say Recapture Was Inevitable

By William Chapman

KWANGJU, South Korea, May 28 (UPI) — The vegetable carts reappeared on the streets of Kwangju today, signaling a return to normalcy after 10 days of protest, anti-government riots and a shoot-out that brought the city back under military control.

The residents were without fresh food for much of that period, and the market was doing a brisk business today. Government supplies of food and medicine were also on the way.

The city was dominated by troops and tanks, the heaviest concentration being in a downtown plaza where for several days tens of thousands had gathered to protest martial law and other actions of the military leadership.

The plaza was the scene of the shooting early yesterday morning when government troops drove into Kwangju and routed young mili-

itants to take control of the city of 800,000.

There were no visible signs of more anti-government protests. Gunfire was heard briefly this morning, residents said, but its origin was unknown.

As they resumed a semblance of normal activity, the people of Kwangju were wary of talking about yesterday's assault, which dislodged militants holding out at the provincial headquarters and ended the rebellion.

Attack Inevitable

An American who lives in Kwangju said his Korean friends felt that the pre-dawn attack was "pretty much inevitable. People felt it had to come."

"Compared with what had happened last week, it wasn't so bad," he said, referring to the army's initial violent attempts to suppress student demonstrations and massive street protests. "I think they felt they [the troops] would do what they had to do and no more."

Like others interviewed Wednesday, the American declined to give his name.

"We expect things to return to normal from now on," he added.

Aside from the overwhelming presence of soldiers, tanks and other military vehicles, the most vivid reminder of Kwangju's troubles was a group of residents clustered outside a large public gymnasium on one side of the plaza.

They were waiting to view the bodies of a large number of people killed in last week's battles. The bodies of those unidentified still are on display inside the building, and more than two dozen people had gathered to determine whether missing relatives were among the dead.

Those interviewed all refused to discuss the question of whether the city had been deceived before the sudden re-entry of the troops yesterday morning. Most accepted the responsibility of the city as inevitable. "We expected the army to come back," one civic leader said. "The demonstrations had gone on so long."

While the army was at bay outside the city limits, a committee of prominent citizens had attempted to negotiate a number of conditions with the martial law commander in Kwangju.

A leaflet distributed by the committee last weekend said the commander had given this assurance: "Unless the citizens shoot first, martial law troops will not fire or march in and there now are no martial law troops in the city."

There had been confusion all along about the military's assurances, and citizens indicated yesterday that they felt the issue an academic one, best forgotten.

A new citizens' committee has been formed, and was assured yesterday of its initial requests to the military commander: permission to hold regular Wednesday evening church services — would be granted.

The committee is preparing to distribute emergency food and medicine supplies sent by the government. Both were in short supply while the hold-out continued and the government troops sealed off almost all roads leading into the city.

Yesterday some of the soldiers were helping to clean up large piles of rubbish that had collected in the streets. City employees were gradually returning to their jobs.

This was the first day of normal street activity since the shoot-out. Most people stayed in their homes, but some were seen for people suspected of having tried to defend the provincial headquarters and another fortified spot, Kwangju Park. Rumors abounded of several armed persons still at large.

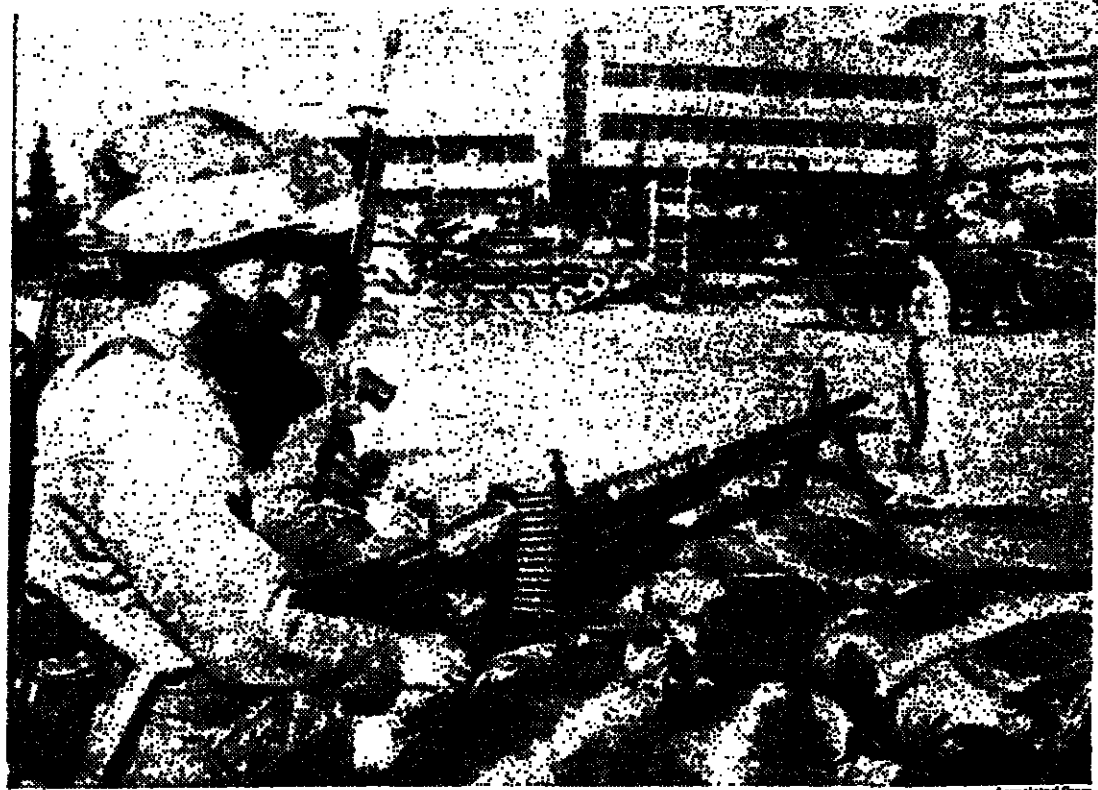
Mr. Tobagi was the co-author, with another liberal journalist, Giorgio Bocca, of a recent book probing the psychology of political terrorism.

The brigades have chosen as their targets magistrates and journalists with relatively liberal views, thus undermining the terrorists' stated position that they are engaged in a battle with the existing political and social system and that there is no way the gap can be bridged by such things as the prison reform and speedy, fair trials that the liberals advocate.

The three policemen attacked today in Rome were on duty outside the Julius Caesar high school near Porta Pia, an affluent neighborhood, when, just as school opened, terrorists opened fire without warning.

Mr. Sazak, 48, was shot late yesterday in front of his house, police reported. Two gunmen, suspected by police of being leftist terrorists, opened fire on Mr. Sazak from a speeding car.

Mr. Sazak was a deputy chairman of the Action Party of retired Col. Alpaskan Turkes, and served as customs minister in the coalition government led by Premier Suleyman Demirel in 1977.



Two South Korean soldiers stand guard yesterday as tanks move through Kwangju.

Defense Chiefs Urge Common Response to Russia

U.S., China Stress Growing Military Ties

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI) — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown and Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao underscored the expanding military relationship between Washington and Peking last night by urging a common strategic response to Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and possibly elsewhere.

Where U.S. and Chinese officials earlier touched gingerly on military matters, the talk in the two toasts at a dinner here was direct, and remarkably similar.

However, both Mr. Brown and Mr. Geng spoke of "relations" and "ties" and avoided the word "alliance," each noting differences in their nations' respective political systems and cultures.

Mr. Geng, who is a Chinese vice

premier, is in the United States on a return visit after that of Mr. Brown to China in January. He is the highest Chinese defense official to visit the United States and is scheduled to meet President Carter, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and other senior officials of the Carter administration and Congress.

Reconciliation

Mr. Geng's presence here marked the latest development in a reconciliation that began, after the Korean War and two decades of enmity, with President Richard Nixon's announcement in July, 1971, that he would visit China. Since then Washington and Peking have established diplomatic ties, opened channels for trade and started building a military relationship.

Mr. Brown, in remarks prepared

for the evening's dinner, said, "We agree that a strong NATO alliance and a stable northeast Asia are essential to the security of the United States and China." He noted that "Soviet forces continue to occupy Afghanistan, Vietnamese forces remain in Kampuchea [Cambodia], and the U.S. hostages are still being held in Iran."

Mr. Geng said that "Soviet aggressor troops are still in Afghanistan, and Vietnam, with all-out Soviet support, is continuing its war of aggression in Kampuchea." He said that those were not local but global issues and represented a strategic challenge.

Mr. Brown said that the United States and China "are determined to ensure that our converging assessments on these and other elements of the global situation are translated into effective responses."

Mr. Geng said the challenges "call for a strategic response." He asserted that now was the time for a decision and that "failure to make a decision now would leave no time for future choice, it would mean either surrender or war."

But Mr. Brown cautioned that the process of moving closer in the defense field will take time, patience, and a practical approach. Mr. Geng appeared to agree, noting that the United States and China were separated by the Pacific Ocean, that one is in the Western Hemisphere, the other in the Eastern, and that the two nations "do not share the same day or night."

Mr. Geng arrived here Sunday and spent Monday resting, conferring and sightseeing.

In their talks yesterday, Mr. Brown and Mr. Geng discussed the strategic threat from the Soviet Union, the Afghanistan situation, and U.S. efforts to get allies in Europe to bear more of the military burden of NATO.

Need for Stability

The two defense officials reportedly did not discuss the turbulent situation in South Korea directly, referring instead to the need for stability in northeast Asia. Mr. Geng had let it be known that China would not encourage North Korea to exploit the political turmoil in South Korea.

Mr. Brown is reported to have renewed the U.S. offer to sell military communications equipment, advanced radar and transport such as trucks, cargo planes and helicopters, to China, or to sell some of the technology to make them.

Officials said Mr. Geng was expected to disclose China's decisions on purchasing that equipment before leaving on Friday. But the United States is still not ready to sell arms or munitions to China, the officials emphasized.

After his meetings here, Mr. Geng was to tour the American Motors tactical vehicle factory in South Bend, Ind., to see a combined arms demonstration at the Army's post at Fort Carson, Colo., to visit the Air Force Academy and the North American Air Defense headquarters in Colorado Springs, to tour the naval facilities at San Diego and to visit the aircraft carrier Ranger at sea near San Diego.

Defections Grow From Australian Olympic Squad

SYDNEY, May 28 (AP) — Several

coaches, athletes and officials from Australia's Olympic team have decided not to go to the Moscow Games, it was reported today, less than a week after the country's Olympic committee voted to participate.

The Australian Field Hockey Federation voted today to stay home, after similar votes by the yachting, equestrian and women's volleyball teams. Forbes Carrille, Australia's swimming coach, and John Humphries, the fencing team's manager, also announced they would not go to Moscow.

Swimmer Tracey Wickham, who was one of Australia's leading candidates for a medal at Moscow, has dropped out, as have Raelene Boyle, a sprinter, and Alexander Watson, the Australian modern pentathlon champion.

The Australian Olympic Federation's 6-5 vote last Friday to attend the Games angered the government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, who has asked individual sporting organizations to reverse the vote and join the U.S. call for a boycott against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The federation president, Syd Grange, would not rule out the possibility that the group's executive committee would reconsider its decision, but he said it was unlikely.

Ethiopia's Mengistu Visits Sudan Leader

KHARTOUM, Sudan, May 28

(AP) — Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, was to complete talks today with President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan that reportedly have focused on the flight of Ethiopian refugees into Sudan.

Col. Mengistu, who called three years ago for Ethiopians to prepare for a war with the Sudan, arrived here Saturday. The recent friction between the two nations was largely because of Sudanese support of Ethiopian rebels.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

U.S. Lawyer Sees 'Zionist Conspiracy' in I

LONDON, May 28 (UPI) — A San Francisco lawyer suing U.S. British television networks for showing "Death of a Princess" said that the film was part of an international Zionist conspiracy to isolate and Saudi Arabia.

Khalid Abdullah Tarig Al Mansour, a bearded black, told a new, inference that Jews hold positions of power in the networks that show film and he called on them to state whether they are Zionists. He said the TV film was "a cheap attack on the ideals, values and traditions of Islam in an attempt to undermine Saudi Arabia, which is the Islamic world."

The lawyer and four Islamic organizations filed a \$20-billion lawsuit May 14 in U.S. District Court in San Francisco against the U.S. Broadcasting System, KQED-TV, WGBH-TV and Britain's ATV, a pendent network. He said the plaintiffs had had no contact with Arabia in their suit over the film, which depicted the execution of a princess and her lover for adultery and was shown despite the protest of the Saudi government.

Further Mount St. Helens Eruptions Feared

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 28 (UPI) — Scientists have warned eruptions from Mount St. Helens, noting that molten rock is moving beneath the volcano's surface for the first time since May 18. Gov. D. Ray promised full state government support for disaster relief in the event of more eruptions.

Harmonic tremors, indicating the rising or falling of molten rock, the mountain for several hours yesterday while the volcano spewed steam 15,000 feet. A dozen helicopters, searching for victims, catadysmic May 18 eruption withdrew, and low clouds reduced visibility. The May 18 eruption is believed to have claimed at least 32 lives. Twenty-one bodies have been recovered and 18 identified, and 68 persons missing. The U.S. Geological Survey warned that the volcano poses making it capable of further explosions.

Iran Reduces Donation to OPEC Loan Fund

VIENNA, May 28 (UPI) — OPEC finance ministers decided today to allocate \$1.6 billion for developing countries over the next two years and Iran said it would pay much less than in the past. Sources said contribution will drop because of its reduced oil production.

The decision came after a 9½-hour session marked by disagreement among the 13 member countries on how much each should give. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' special fund for World. OPEC sources said the main contributions came from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

The fund, set up in late 1976, has provided \$2.4 billion for the payments support and project financing in 75 developing countries. Members make voluntary contributions based on a variety of criteria. Secretary-General Rene Ortiz said other members would make up the balance.

Censure Motion Aimed at Spanish Premier

MADRID, May 28 (UPI) — The Spanish parliament opened today on a Socialist motion of censure against the centrist government Premier Adolfo Suarez. The Congress of Deputies, the lower house, was scheduled to vote Friday night on the attempt to bring the government down.

In the unlikely event that the motion was approved, Socialist Felipe Gonzalez would be named to try to form a new government. Though the Socialists were expected to fall short of the 176 votes needed in the 350-member house, the motion illustrated Mr. Suarez's loss of political popularity.

The 47-year-old premier faces increasing criticism from both right for failing to deal effectively with terrorism, crime, unemployment and distribution of powers to regional governments.

Israelis Question Sincerity Of Saudi Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

coords and the proposed autonomy scheme for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, pledged Saudi involvement in the peace process provided that Israel formally declares its intention to leave all the occupied territories.

Based on that statement, Mr. Begin said in an interview yesterday that Prince Fahd would be welcome to visit Jerusalem and address the Knesset, although Israel would not under no circumstances withdraw from the boundaries that existed before the 1967 war.

Saudi Weakness

Mr. Aphek said Saudi Arabia remains an insular and underdeveloped country, weak militarily and dependent on its doctrine of Arab solidarity for security.

For those reasons, he said, Saudi Arabia has no interest in bringing the Palestinians or any other Arabs into peace talks with Israel, but it does have compelling reasons to "assure the survival of the Faissal family rule."

"As long as the Faissal brothers, the founding fathers, are not ripe for peace, this is a nonstarter," Mr. Aphek said.

Asked what position Israel could adopt to encourage Saudi flexibility, Mr. Aphek replied, "The Saudis are interested in Saudi Arabia. They want to know what Syria will accept, what Iraq will accept. They cannot but follow the ancient ways of the Bedouin of the desert."

Bad Publicity

Mr. Aphek said today the Saudis have for some time been concerned about unfavorable publicity — from the fanatic Muslims' attack on the Grand Mosque at Mecca and the "Death of a Princess" film — that they have begun a public relations campaign to improve their image.

In Mr. Aphek's view, Prince Fahd's statements reflected a desire to "change style, improve their image for export," and that the overture was not intended for consumption in the Arab world.

But, Mr. Aphek said, Prince Fahd's remarks constituted the first time Saudi Arabia had indicated it would negotiate before Israel withdrew, under certain conditions, the first time the Saudis had omitted references to the Palestine Liberation Organization and previous Arab summit conferences, and the first time they had mentioned Jerusalem only in passing. Also, he noted, Prince Fahd referred to Jews as cousins and members of the same Semitic race as Arabs.

Fahd Claims Misinterpretation

JIDDA, May 28 (UPI) — Prince Fahd denied that his interview with the Washington Post indicated that Saudi Arabia supported the Camp David accord or was ready to undertake its own Middle East peace initiative.

In an interview with the Moroccan news agency, cited by Riyadh Radio today, Prince Fahd said: "Arab and non-Arab gov-

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حکومت الشیخ

A Visit With a Difference

There is a considerable difference between West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's well-planned, widely supported, scheduled trip to Moscow and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's hastily slapped together "conversation" with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev in Warsaw. And there is an even greater difference between the way the two most influential men in Western Europe conducted themselves in preparing the meetings.

To begin with, there is the question of timing. When Mr. Schmidt first raised the possibility of going to Moscow this summer to return President Brezhnev's 1978 visit to Bonn, East-West communications channels were badly clogged. There had been no high-level contact between the Soviet Union and the United States and its allies since the invasion of Afghanistan in December. A Schmidt visit to Moscow looked like an opportunity to clear the lines a bit, especially if it was coordinated with the allies. But by the time the French president secretly set up his talk with Mr. Brezhnev, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko had been to Paris and had met U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and other Western foreign ministers in Vienna. What's more, plans for the Schmidt visit were under way.

Then there is the question of expectations. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has argued that by keeping the preparations for his meeting secret he was able to preserve the informal character of the talks and thereby keep hopes at a modest level. But President Giscard d'Estaing has been around long enough to understand that mystery heightens expectations rather than lowering them. Mr. Schmidt, on the other hand, has made it clear from the start that his visit with the Soviet

leaders should not be expected to produce any breakthroughs.

The next question, naturally, is why should the West German chancellor go to Moscow if he's almost certain to return empty-handed? Why should he contribute to Soviet prestige and legitimacy while the Red Army continues to trample Afghanistan, and before the crippled but still viable Moscow Olympics? The reasons are similar to those for the meeting between Mr. Muskie and Mr. Gromyko. There is value in any bilateral contact that reduces the possibility of misunderstanding between rival nations or blocs. If Mr. Schmidt accomplishes no more than to convince President Brezhnev that on critical mutual security matters Western Europe will not be divided from the United States, his trip will be a success.

There is no harm in asking Moscow for a freeze in the deployment of theater nuclear weapons, or in proposing a neutral or non-aligned Afghanistan. A Soviet failure to accept either proposal will not change the status quo. But there is considerable harm in creating the impression that Western countries can be divided simply by manipulating the human and economic levers of détente. Although West Germany has much more at stake in those areas than France, Chancellor Schmidt's consultations with his allies before accepting the Soviet invitation have created a climate of confidence that he will defend their interests, as well as his own, while in the Kremlin. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Lone Ranger act had precisely the opposite effect. It has encouraged a perception that there is a loose cannon in the Western camp and that French self-interest can be turned against its allies.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

'Minor' Affairs Go by Pairs

A congressional blockade on the shipment of 3,000 revolvers to Britain has placed the United States in a very peculiar diplomatic position. While Washington has been pressing the British to punish terrorism in Iran by canceling contracts signed since the hostages were seized, the United States has been refusing to approve a perfectly proper British purchase of Ruger revolvers to counter terrorism in Northern Ireland. How is that again? You may well ask.

The revolvers were ordered by the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the British-controlled police force in Northern Ireland. A few years ago, the constabulary decided to re-equip with the Ruger, a fast-firing .357 Magnum handgun, to replace a European-made semi-automatic pistol. What should have been a routine transaction aroused the opposition of the Irish National Caucus, whose leader, the Rev. Sean McMannus, has been an open supporter — and occasional critic — of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army. The caucus has its ardent partisans in Congress, and House Speaker O'Neill was moved to oppose granting an export license for the guns. For more than a year, an obliging Carter administration has kept the British order under "review."

This American embargo is the more galling to the British since IRA gunmen seem to have less trouble stocking up in the United

States. In a Belfast ambush two months ago, one constabulary policeman was killed and three colleagues were wounded by terrorists using an American-made M-60 machine gun. Typical of the gibes heard in Parliament was this question by an outraged Tory: "Is not this evenhandedness between law and murder unworthy and uncharacteristic of a great country that was once known as the arsenal of democracy?"

Granted, the British passion for law and order in Northern Ireland has not been matched by British zeal to secure a political settlement. Irish-Americans are not alone in criticizing the fitful course of Britain's peacemaking efforts. But there is no basis in law or logic for denying a license for the export of guns to combat political murder in Northern Ireland.

The British did break their promise to the United States when they bowed to Parliament's pressure the other day and failed to break existing commercial contracts with Iran. Lord Carrington, the debarrier foreign secretary, shrugged it off as a "very minor affair," adding: "Now you, who we think are our friends, are unable to supply us with the pistols we need for the RUC because of opposition in Congress. It's rather the same thing, isn't it?" Point, game and set for the noble Lord.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Synthetic Fuel for the Future

The synthetic fuels bill has emerged from conference, greatly broadened from the first hasty draft that was whopped through the House a year ago. It is going to be a useful bill, greatly accelerating the country's hesitant experiments with the industrial chemistry that turns shale and coal into heating oil and gasoline.

The bill shares, of course, the defect of all other energy legislation of the past decade: It won't make much of a difference very soon. Even if it fulfills its authors' highest hopes, the benefits will hardly reach a significant scale until the 1990s. Until then, U.S. oil policy will apparently remain essentially a matter of trusting to OPEC's charity, Saudi Arabia's stability and the great American tradition of being lucky. This slightly sour observation is offered by way of inoculation, so to speak, against the epidemic of hyperbole that is already emanating from the Capitol. There is talk that Mr. Carter will sign this bill amid appropriate ceremony on July 4.

But within the limits of present political capacity, the synthetic fuels bill makes several valuable contributions. It is wiser not to get entangled in the long quarrel over how much synthetic oil actually can or can't be produced by 1992. The real necessity now is to get several competing technologies into operation, at full industrial volumes, to test the environmental effects and the costs. A good many people — including, unfortunately,

ly, OPEC — have the idea that the sky's the limit for oil prices. If the synthetic technologies can produce liquid fuel in serious quantities at, say, \$45 a barrel, that will begin to set a ceiling for the prices that Americans ultimately pay for foreign oil. That's very much worth doing.

The gasoline section of the bill is questionable, but gasoline has become a wildly popular cause in the Corn Belt. It's seen there as a way to raise corn prices. The gasoline program is, at least, modest compared with the backing for synthetics. The reason for that disparity is that a corn-fed alcohol still cuts into the food supply, while a coal-fed synthetic plant does not.

There are also to be solar energy and conservation banks — misnamed, since they will provide grants, not loans, to homeowners. In principle, you could say the federal government has no compelling duty to pay people to do things that will save them money. But, as a practical matter, it's desirable to speed people up in weatherproofing their houses and to provide markets for the solar equipment now being produced. The country has already wasted enough time in commencing these long, slow changes of habit and method. While this bill won't help greatly for the present, it is also true that sooner or later the future will be here.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

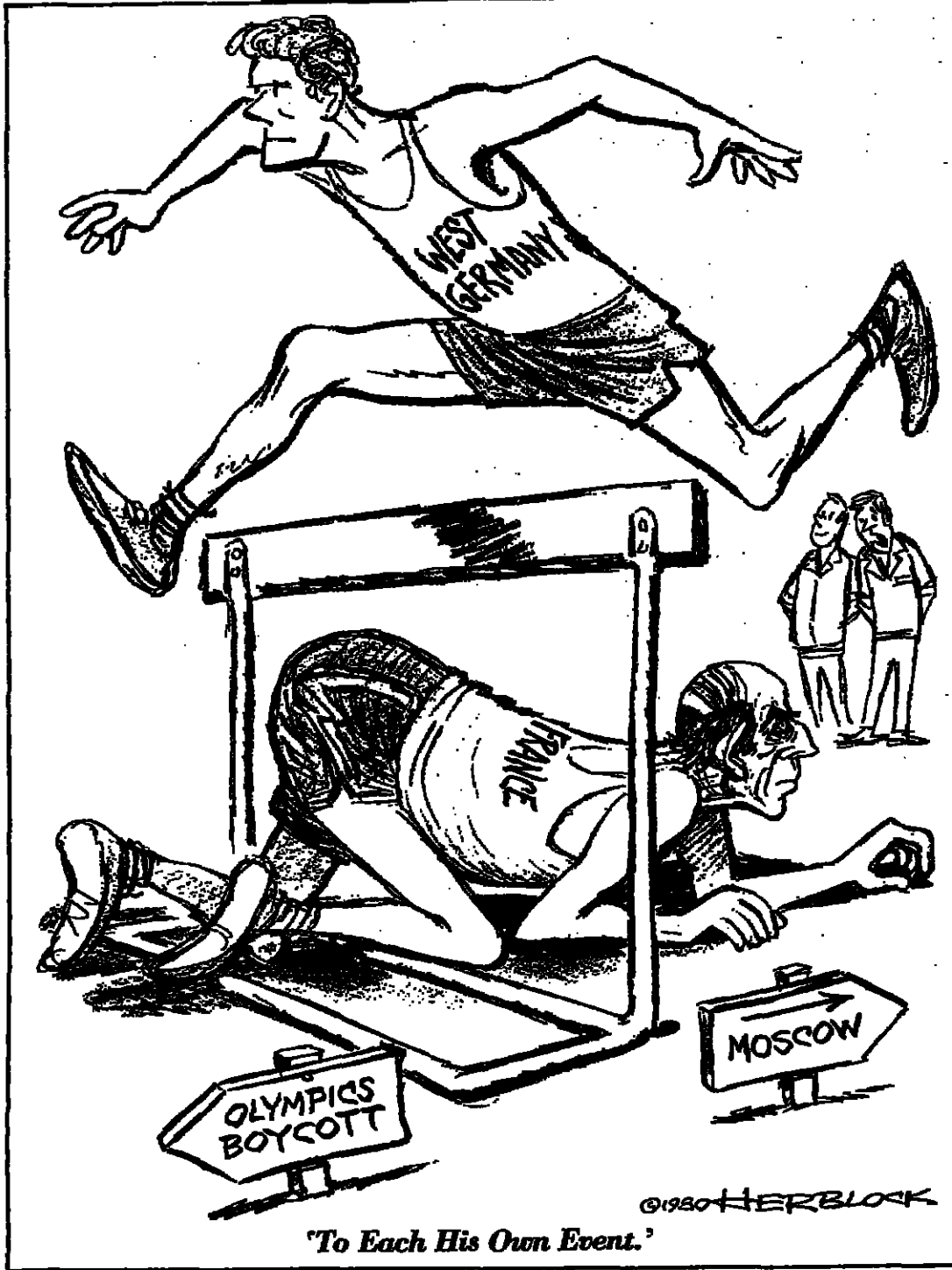
May 29, 1905

NAPLES — The upper cone of Mount Vesuvius cracked last night on the north side and emitted three wide streams of lava. In less than an hour they ran a distance of 500 meters and reached the Umberto hill, which protects the observatory. The spectacle at night was magnificent. The detonations have now ceased. Owing to the direction of the lava, the villages on the slopes are not threatened. The emission of lava has already diminished in intensity and fluidity is making less rapid progress than last night. It now covers the old lava of 1895. The central crater is noiselessly throwing up dense puffs of smoke. It is thought unlikely that the eruption will exceed these proportions.

Fifty Years Ago

May 29, 1930

NEW YORK — An adaptation of television to aviation to facilitate landings in fog was announced today by John Hammond, aviation engineer, as the result of experiments conducted at his laboratories at Gloucester, Mass. Impenetrable fog would not impair the pilot equipped with Mr. Hammond's device, which would picture in a small panel over the dashboard the section of the field over which the plane was hovering. By radio compass bearings, the airplane's position over the field is ascertained and communicated to a television station. There, by means of a small model of the field and its surroundings, the position of the plane is sent by television to the pilot.



The Military Tilt Toward China

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — American arms sales to the Communist Chinese? Not now, and maybe never. But it is some measure of how far the process of "normalization" has carried us that in mid-May a team of Communist Chinese defense experts began a tour of U.S. military bases and industrial plants — IBM, Westinghouse, General Motors, American Motors, Honeywell — with a side trip to Disneyland.

Its mission was to prepare for the arrival of Deputy Premier Geng Biao, Peking's closest counterpart to U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown. In January Brown had made the first visit to the People's Republic by any U.S. defense official. Similarly, Geng and his entourage are now making the first trip by Communist Chinese defense officials to the United States. That has a symbolic importance by itself.

But much more than symbolism and protocol are involved here. There are serious talks under way between Geng and President Carter, Vice President Mondale, Secretary of State Muskie and, of course, the top people at the Pentagon. Real weapons aside, Geng is understood to have a considerable shopping list. Nothing flashy (like an F-15) or lethal by design, but support equipment of particular value to a Chinese military establishment that is long on manpower but short on modern technology.

No great flood of orders is expected; relatively few decisions may be reached. The real significance of the visit of Geng Biao is the way it adds, however modestly, to the seemingly slow, excruciatingly subtle and highly complex shifts that have been taking place in the U.S.-China military relationship since the Nixon breakthrough to "normalization" in 1972.

Distinctions

The United States and its allies make close but crucial distinctions between arms (tanks and missiles), military support equipment (radar, trucks) and "dual-use technology" (computers) of commercial as well as military value. Before 1972, China was off-limits for anything with military potential, not only as a matter of U.S. policy but as a matter of allied policy (NATO, Japan, Australia, New Zealand) as well. Under the collective screening sys-

tem known as Cocom. This was tougher than the treatment of the Soviet Union, for which some dual-use technology was permitted.

From 1972 to 1978 there was a shift to "evenhandedness"; the Chinese and the Russians were on an equal footing. That amounted to America leaning toward Peking at Moscow's expense.

Then in 1978 President Carter accentuated the tilt by beginning, on a case-by-case basis, to permit the sale of some dual-use technology to China that was denied to the Soviet Union. A notable example was the offer of a high-technology communications ground station, giving the Chinese a link to a satellite called Landsat D, which is designed to survey land masses and feed back data on crop conditions.

That was the beginning of the so-called "China differential," which established a clear discrimination in favor of Peking. Then came the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. On Jan. 4, the day that the administration announced a number of sanctions directed against the Soviet Union, Carter also made two highly technical decisions carefully calculated to widen the "China differential" in important ways; the Afghan connection was unmistakable.

Military Items

One was to put China in a distinctly different category from the Soviet Union, so that certain dual-use technology could be made available to Peking as a rule, rather than as a case-by-case exception. One effect will be to cut at least some of the nearly endless red tape in American licensing procedures and Cocom review.

The second decision was to open up limited opportunities for the Chinese to buy some military equipment — trucks, over-the-horizon radar, communications gear, helicopters and other items specifically designed for military use.

The purpose of the Geng visit, as one Pentagon official explains it, is "to give substance to the Jan. 4 decisions." Nothing very splashy about that, it is conceded all around. But in these matters, the direction and the momentum often count for more than the pace. The Chinese aren't asking for arms. For one thing, they don't have the foreign exchange to

pay for them. What they appear to want is technology so that they can build their own weaponry, free of any outside dependency. What they don't want is the impression of being some kind of pawn in U.S. relations with the Russians. Outright U.S. arms sales or a formal military alliance are a long way off in an uncertain future, most experts agree. But the visit of Geng Biao to Washington confirms that a significant evolution, unthinkable not too many years ago, is plainly under way.

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Franz Josef's Last Hurrah?

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — For better or worse, it is political convention time in West Germany. Politics being regarded as a very serious undertaking here, and Germans being very serious anyway, any reelection campaign will focus largely on foreign policy. The economy is percolating along fine, better at any rate than anyone else, and the voters know it. The issues are certain to be West Germany's relationship with the United States and the Western alliance, its response to the Iran and Afghanistan situations, and its attitude toward Moscow.

If that is not exactly to Schmidt's liking, then, in part, he has himself to blame. In recent months he has campaigned in key state elections in the Saarland and North Rhine-Westphalia by projecting himself and the SPD as the sole guarantors of global peace. The ballot results proved the tactics right, but the effect was also to brand Strauss and Christian Democrats as warmongers. It was foreseeable that they would retaliate.

Back to the Wall

More significantly, the CDU meeting demonstrated that Strauss looks increasingly like a man with his back to the wall. No West German politician makes him for controversy, naked ambition or arousing voters' fears. Few have been on the political stage as long, yet none has been implicated in as many scandals, of which the best known was his resignation as defense minister in 1962 for lying to Parliament.

From the day he first penetrated the national consciousness as a member of Konrad Adenauer's second cabinet in 1953, he has been accused that Strauss' ultimate goal, despite his incessant denials, is the chancellorship. Last year, using the leverage of his Bavarian power base — where for nearly three decades he has headed the CSU, the CDU's semi-autonomous Bavarian wing — he more or less imposed his candidacy on the national party with the implied threat to split it if it did not comply.

Democratic hat. It hasn't worked since the mid-1960s and is unlikely to work next fall.

Secondly, there being few domestic issues of consequence to galvanize the electorate, it is now apparent that the campaign will focus largely on foreign policy. The economy is percolating along fine, better at any rate than anyone else, and the voters know it. The issues are certain to be West Germany's relationship with the United States and the Western alliance, its response to the Iran and Afghanistan situations, and its attitude toward Moscow.

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Intramural objections to him

year, same with Rep. Philip C. and former Treasury Secretary William Simon. Such men of the have the right to expect that views will be proved right some but no right to delay the new triumph right now.

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — With the nomination in the hopper for the Gipper, the vehicle for non-revolutionary change that calls itself the Republican Party now faces the danger of having media panjandrums call it "Dullsville."

The Democrats have no such problem. On the contrary, since the Kennedy challenge is ideological as well as personal, the likelihood is that pride, gutsiness, and experience with the uncertainty of fate will help liberals keep that conflict percolating until convention time; the expected August Demobrawl will be the primary focus of political coverage. The Kennedy battle for the soul of the Democratic Party — even if only expressed in platform rhetoric — guarantees good ratings.

What can Republicans do to snatch back the attention of voters who like a little tension in their convention? The answer is for Ronald Reagan to select a handful of men, any one of whom would be acceptable to him as a running mate, to toss their names into the air in early June, and to allow the Republican Convention to work its will.

For the first time in our history, we would have a wide-open public campaign for the vice-presidential nomination more than a month before the convention. The five "acceptables" — freed from the usual modesty-prevents-me-and-it's-up-to-him posture — could campaign candidly for the crucial post at caucuses around the country. Nobody would have to be shy anymore.

No Foisting

No such approach has been taken up to now because presidential candidates have needed a whole card for nomination insurance. But the proliferation of primaries has made it possible to look up the nomination before the convention; the candidate-to-be can now permit his former competitors to compete for the second spot.

The key to the idea is the word "acceptable." The convention would be "open" only to the limit of the putative presidential candidate's choices — no other running mate could or should be foisted on the nominee.

By this device, Reagan would be able to make clear to his true-believer supporters sooner rather than later that the man he needs to help him win the White House must be a middle-winger. They, in turn, must exhibit a newfound life wish and put aside hopes for a conservative stalwart of pure heart and unblemished record, because he would scare millions of Democrats back to Carter or over to Anderson.

That means that Jesse Helms, the North Carolina senator who may be a man of the future, is out of the question for national office this

Who might be the hopeful h full? George Bush already has a id grass-roots organization a can deliver a vote in key states has his issues act together, and proven campaigner. He has raised from saying anything r damaging about Reagan, would have to see the light o policy, but such sea-change John Anderson says, shows g Bush could do for Reagan. Kefauver did for Stevenson, t an inauspicious analogy.

Four Others

Howard Baker has the adva of being almost everybody's st choice. He would add experi stability and a keen camera eye to the ticket, and would n likely to make mistakes in a paign. He is opposed by ant tion lobbyists and for that n might be a smart choice by a making a point of opposit base. A number's pro-conve campaigning could help him; his peace with his opponents.

Donald Rumsfeld, former I congressman, ambassador NATO, and Ford's chief of and secretary of defense, is a mentioned by insiders. And f ers of Jack Kemp cite the c congressman's articulate e of supply-side economics; cuts and other anti-recessio cles are to be central them Reagan's campaign. But the youthful former quarterback get the call. He is not yet r president, but is readie than Carter.

Former President Ford, i ing him in the handful wou gracious gesture, and Ford not be expected to campaign second spot. If he should g acclamation, he would deliv for the ticket and might h Michigan in the recession. T mer president is the only whose choice would actual taxpayer dollars (on Secret protection). If Reagan blmd a debate, Ford could promp don him.

A sixth choice is always pi — a Gov. Miliken, a Sen. Lu a black Jewish woman from der state who is a strict co tionist — but the point is t innovative campaign for the ber-two slot would produce t "earned" vice-presidential tion and show the nation th action is on the right.

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'Miranda' in French

I was pleased to read Vicky Elliott's interview (IHT, May 24-25) of Pamela Sanders, author of "Miranda." The title of the French edition just published by Editions Albin, "Mère! Mère!", will be of interest to readers who would like to obtain the French translation. MICHELLE LAPAUTRE, Paris.

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Lack of World Support Offsets Dedication

Angolan Rebels Have Little but Optimism

By Jack Foisie

WITH UNITA GUERRILLAS IN ANGOLA (LAT) — Our two vehicles, a Land Rover and a high-wheeled truck, had been crashing through thornbush and riding over saplings for hours, following a sluggish river downstream.

Rounding a bend, we sighted armed men in the distance. We stopped, and a guerrilla major with the nom de guerre of Rino and his 20 men quickly climbed out, spread out in a skirmish line and trotted forward. They had to see if the unknown men were friendly or members of the government army, which, with Soviet, Cuban and East German support, is trying to crush UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

Ten minutes later, Rino fired off a white rocket flare to signal that the strangers were friendly — members of UNITA on a hunting expedition. That night we ate buffalo meat.

For 18 days I traveled with guerrillas of UNITA — an acronym for the Portuguese name of the anti-Communist group pitted against the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), a Marxist organization.

At the invitation of UNITA's president, Jonas Savimbi, eight newsmen were flown from a nearby African country to see the UNITA guerrillas in action. The journey showed the guerrillas to be disciplined and dedicated, but without the support that would seem necessary to defeat the government forces.

Only Supporter

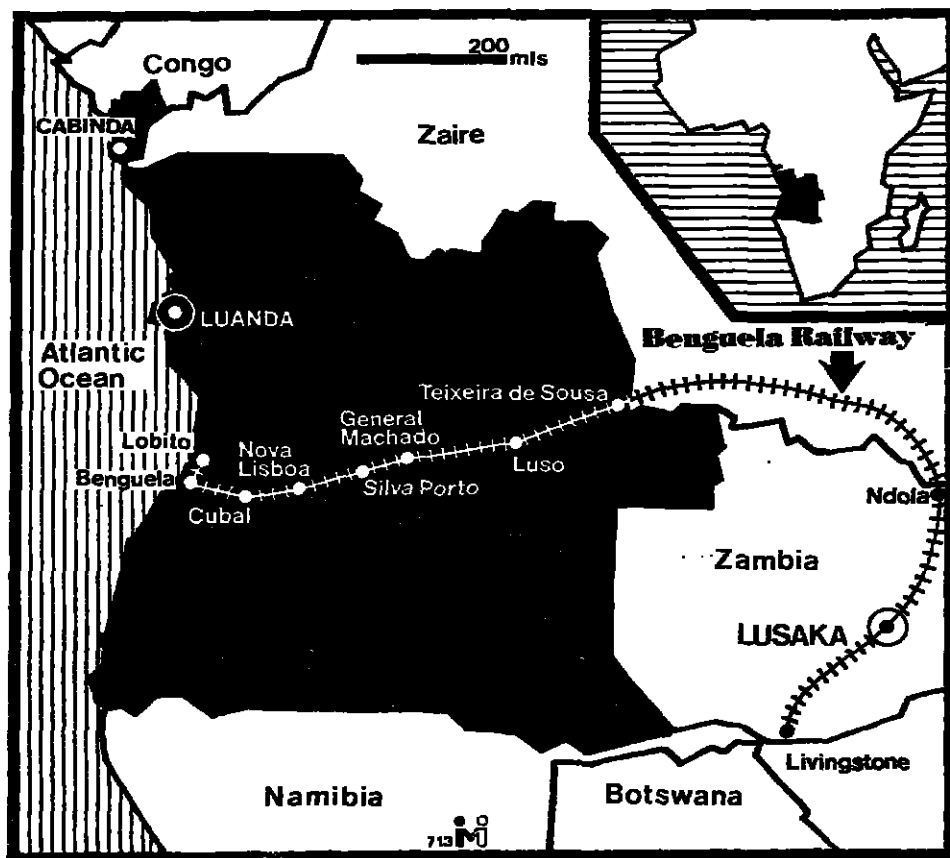
The rebels' only open supporter in Africa is Senegal, which is far to the north and unable to provide much assistance. Most of the guerrillas' weapons are captured from the enemy.

But Savimbi is optimistic. "I want to show you that UNITA is viable, controls almost half of Angola and convince you that we are going to reach Luanda one of these days and take over the government," he said. Luanda, in the northwestern part of the country, is the capital.

Savimbi, 45, is an ebullient fellow and hard to pin down regarding his claims. A sketch he made of the areas that he says UNITA controls or dominates covered not only about a third of the country, and his absolute control seems to be only in the southeast, in the province of Cuango-Cubango.

It is a desolate region, usually shunned even by tribesmen, but with enough water and grass to support wildlife such as the sable antelope, foxes, buffalo and storks.

The trackless scrub forests of Cuango-Cubango



go serve UNITA well as a rear base area. From the well-hidden clusters of huts that make up its camps, recruits train and then begin the long trek north to harass government forces in central Angola.

The Benguela railroad, built to carry the copper ore of neighboring Zaire and Zambia to the Atlantic port of Benguela, is a favorite target for the guerrillas, and Savimbi claims that they have kept the railroad inoperative through sabotage since 1976. (The government's manager of the line says, however, that it has been reopened and is operating normally.)

Savimbi also claims that his troops in central Angola are so aggressive that the government's

forces and their Cuban allies are unable to venture out of their garrisons in the towns without being ambushed.

Besides attempting to embarrass and weaken the Soviet-backed regime with his creeping "offensive" into central areas, Savimbi has intensified his effort to take and hold towns along the Angolan border with Namibia (South-West Africa) in the south.

He has a political motive for doing so. The current United Nations proposal for bringing about independence and representative rule in Namibia, a territory administered by South Africa, includes the establishment of a demilitarized zone along the 1,500-mile Angola-Namibia frontier as a way of preventing infiltration of insurgents into Namibia.

Savimbi says he is all in favor of this — so long as he is consulted about his status in the DMZ. This is the guerrilla chief's way of seeking to obtain a degree of recognition from the UN, which until now has not acknowledged his presence.

Frequent Breakdowns

Intent on publicizing his victories along the border, Savimbi invited — it was more a command — his newsmen guests to undertake the 300-mile journey from his headquarters to see Cuango, the border town his troops captured on April 14. Three of the newsmen, already seat-sore from day and night truck rides from one camp to another in Savimbi's string of bases, declined. The other five of us went on the trip to Cuango and back — a trip that Savimbi said could be done in two-and-a-half days.

In fact, it took 10 days, as the vehicles frequently broke down, overheated or suffered flat tires as they struggled through the sandy waste or plunged into deep brush to hide when the

drone of aircraft was heard. Another problem was that while most of the guerrillas have intimate knowledge of the countryside they travel through, our UNITA guide lost his way several times. He possessed neither compass nor map. At dawn one day, we discovered that the all-night drive had been in the opposite direction from that intended.

But if Savimbi's attempt to demonstrate his newfound mobility through the use of trucks captured from the enemy was a failure, the time we spent with the guerrillas showed off to advantage their remarkable endurance, patience, self-reliance, humor, dedication, discipline and ability to improvise.

In one 10-hour stop due to an engine breakdown, the driver and the cook chopped out the top of an empty 50-gallon drum and pounded the metal into a radiator fan to replace the broken one. When fan belts broke, UNITA soldiers were lined up and the one with the narrowest belt sacrificed it as a replacement.

Virtually all UNITA members are black, but the fight against the government has no racial basis. One of Savimbi's bodyguards is a white youth from Savimbi's hometown, Munhango.

Although Savimbi talks in mildly revolutionary terms, mentioning Socialism and nonalignment as policies that he would adopt should he come to power, his determination to drive the Russians out of Angola might be expected to bring him meaningful support from the non-Communist world. But there is no evidence that it does.

Savimbi claims that his guerrilla army has 15,000 regulars in its striking force and 8,000 militiamen who stay in UNITA-occupied areas to guard the bases and the villages of loyal civilians.

Other impressions:

- It is an army that travels mainly on its feet, and operations must be planned months in advance. For it takes troops that long to get into places. Savimbi disclosed that South Africa is UNITA's major supplier of food and fuel, but the guerrillas also grow their own millet — the only grain that will flourish in the dry southeast.

- The UNITA army makes do with one doctor, who was captured from the MPLA. He says he would serve more happily if UNITA also captured his wife, who is also a doctor.

- The army's weaponry consists mainly of captured Soviet-bloc rifles, machine guns, mortars and bazookas. Recruits expended plenty of rounds in training while the visiting reporters observed, but the ammunition reserve in the fighting areas seemed scanty.

- The army's dozens of established UNITA camps, by the way, are available — is scrounged from captured villages. Most of the guerrillas' buildings are made of logs, branches and elephant grass.

- The army has no horses or domestic animals because the area is plagued by a variety of fly whose bites apparently cause so much pain that domestic animals become uncontrollable.

- During our stay, the only pieces of equipment that worked consistently were the radios that tie the army together. Most are backpack sets powered by hand-cranked generators.

- It is an army where neither generals nor privates are paid. UNITA's only promise is that it will provide food and shelter for each man and his family. It is not that UNITA has no money, for it maintains offices in New York, Paris and Bonn.

- UNITA has been fighting — first the colonialists and now the Communists — for 14 years, but Savimbi says, "I am willing to seek accommodation with the MPLA government, but only if the regime agrees that the Cubans, Russians and East Germans have to go."



Savimbi: An Itinerant Patriot

CAMP LICUA, Angola (LAT) — Like his soldiers, Jonas Savimbi lives in a thatch hut nestled under a tree. The camp headquarters is dispersed and well hidden from the air, for there is always the danger of being spotted by a Cuban fighter pilot — and Savimbi would have to be on the run again.

For years, being on the run has been a way of life for Savimbi, president of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, the guerrilla group trying to wrest control from the Soviet-backed Angola government. Since 1966, when Savimbi helped to form UNITA to make war against the Portuguese colonial regime in Angola, the danger of discovery and arrest or assassination has made him an itinerant patriot.

In the early years, when he was wanted by the Portuguese or was at odds with leaders of other factions in the liberation movement, Savimbi was forced to flee to Spain, France and Switzerland. He used the time abroad to complete his education. At first he studied medicine, but abandoned that and received a doctorate in political science. Then he became a revolutionary, to fight first against colonial rule and now against the Communist government.

Savimbi claims to have 15,000 armed followers in the Angolan bush. Those we traveled with referred to him as "the president." But Savimbi is also the movement's military commander. He always wears a camouflage uniform. A general's three gold stars are pinned to his green beret. He wears a pistol slung on his hip and carries a swagger stick.

Touch of Bombast

At 45, Savimbi is bulky and bearded. There is a touch of bombast in his speech and showmanship in his manner, as when he kissed some Portuguese refugees, men and women alike, whom his troops had taken for safekeeping after overrunning a village.

"You are my friends now," he told them. He also invited his shy, young wife, Vinoma, to kiss the refugees, and when a bearded referee appeared to be flustered by her embrace, Savimbi chuckled, stroked his own beard and said: "Don't worry — she's accustomed to a bearded man."

Vinoma is a lieutenant in the UNITA army and travels with her husband in the bush. Their two children have been sent abroad for safety.

Savimbi has a good command of English. He handled questions easily, even sensitive questions about the aid he accepts from South Africa. Asked whether his association with racist white South Africans did not weaken his position in the rest of Africa, he replied: "No. Look at the Mozambicans, who are supposed to be Marxists. These are the people who are dealing with the South Africans in a big way. (President Samora) Machel would not live a month without South African trade. He is considered a revolutionary and he is getting everything from South Africa."

"Of course, a black man like me will not say that apartheid is a good thing. How are we going to get rid of the mistreatment of blacks in South Africa? I don't know, because I'm busy with my own problems."

Asked when UNITA would win its struggle for power, he said: "I don't know. But the fact is, we are on our way. UNITA has a guerrilla presence in 12 of Angola's 16 provinces. We are stronger than a year ago. We are beginning to take towns — like Cuango — and hold them. They (the Communist government) tried twice to retake Cuango and we have repulsed them. It is a new dimension in our struggle."

Savimbi was reminded that he visited the United States in November and that his request for help was rejected by the Carter administration. How does he feel about the United States now?

"You Americans deserted us in 1975," after independence from Portugal, he said. "You left us in the cold when the Russians sent in the Cubans" to support the Communists in the Angolan civil war, which followed almost immediately after independence.

"It is insultingly contradictory to condemn the Russian invasion in Afghanistan, only politely criticize the Russian interference in the Horn of Africa, and yet keep a complete silence on the Soviet and Cuban occupation of Angola," he said.

— JACK FOISIE

Discord in West on U.S. Policy Is Said to Assist Kremlin Goals

NEW YORK, May 28 (UPI) — President Carter's handling of the crises in Iran and Afghanistan opened cracks in the Western alliance that the Soviet Union exploited to widen its power base, Columbia University's Research Institute on International Change said yesterday in a report.

It said that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan rekindled cold-war feelings and shattered Mr. Carter's policy of arms control and superpower restraint in the Third World, and that "the Iranian and Afghan crisis, coming just after the argument within the alliance about the introduction of new U.S. long-range theater forces, caused old NATO cracks to reappear."

On Iran, West Europeans had "great skepticism about the ability of the Carter administration to implement any coherent policy," the report said.

It added: "Carter's embarrassingly frank admission that Afghanistan had educated him as to Soviet motives, far from reassuring NATO allies, served instead to reinforce their pre-existing belief that the U.S. president and his many-voiced administration did not know what it was about in the world."

The report said the apparent disunity between the U.S. and its European allies had strengthened the Soviet effort to neutralize NATO.

Causes, Styles Have Changed, but Boston Remains a Lure for Students

"Times have changed, but the student grapevine still whispers, 'Boston,'" writes Howard Husock, Boston University '72. The shrines of the '60s youth culture have virtually disappeared, he says, but Harvard Square in Cambridge "remains the psychological center of a student metropolis that has not only weathered the '70s but shows no signs of losing its popularity." Husock, now a reporter for Boston's WGBH-TV, profiles today's collegians and the city that serves as "a window through which can be glimpsed the present state of student culture and its values."

By Howard Husock

BOSTON (NYT) — The first thing we noticed about Harvard Square was not Harvard. That may have been the last thing. The first was probably a poster, maybe one offering draft counseling, perhaps one promoting some blues singer whose name we'd seen mentioned in The Village Voice but who had never played in Cleveland. It was the spring of 1968, and Harvard Square seemed like a sea of posters, each one promising immediate action.

Five suburban high school seniors in a '64 Ford, we had arrived, after an all-night drive, in search of the youth mecca. East Coast branch. We weren't disappointed. Harvard Square, it seemed, had more bookstores, record stores and anti-war leaflets than the entirety of Ohio. Even more important, youth seemed to set the tone for all of Boston and Cambridge, at least all of it we managed to see. You did not even have to worry about trusting anyone over 30 — there seemed to be no one that old on the streets. Three of us would attend college in Boston, and none of us would ever again live in Cleveland or its suburbs.

Twelve years later, the social currents that drew us East have, of course, dissipated in the mainstream of American life. Most of the shrines of the 1960s youth culture would be recognizable today only with the aid of historic markers. Harvard Square, too, has changed. High school seniors from Ohio who could afford the gas today would find their cars barred from Massachusetts Avenue by the construction of a new subway. Head shops have been overtaken by running-shoe outlets, and the whole grains and herbal teas once sold only in backstreet food cooperatives are now displayed in the gleaming atriums of recycled commercial buildings. Coffeehouses feature croissants, not folk singers.

Still, one returning to Harvard Square after a decade's absence might think, at first glance, that only the posters have changed: from anti-war to anti-mike, from Joan Baez to "high-energy jazz." And there would be something essentially right about such a first impression. The causes and styles have changed, but Harvard Square's most important attribute — its lure for the young — has not. The Square, as it is always called, remains the psychological center of a student metropolis that has not only weathered the '70s but shows no sign of losing its popularity.



Boston, a decade of protest ago: Now, 'The hard edge of student debate during the '60s ... has softened, making for more tolerance of different views ...'

More than just another college town, Boston is the closest thing to America's national college city — a city that changes to reflect students' tastes and, in turn, changes its legends of quadrennial residents, who include many of the brightest, most ambitious and most privileged students in the country. Boston serves both as a magnet for youth and as a window through which can be glimpsed the present state of student culture and its values — particularly those of the young upper middle class who flock there.

Impressive Numbers

Numbers tell something of the story. The more than 1,600 seniors who receive their Harvard diplomas this week are among an estimated 157,000 full-time or part-time students enrolled in 43 colleges and universities in Boston and Cambridge alone. If one includes all of metropolitan Boston, the number swells to 216,000 students attending 68 institutions. Roughly one of every 16 private-college students in the United States — about 164,000 — attends school in the Boston area.

This makes it tempting to conclude that so many students are in Boston simply because so many schools are there. In fact, officials at most

universities feel the reverse is true. "My sense," says Anthony Pallett, executive director of admissions and financial aid at Boston University, "is that there are some schools here that exist only by virtue of their location, only because students want to come here. Put almost any of the Boston colleges in Indiana and they might not survive."

Pallett and other admissions officials trace the roots of Boston-Cambridge's popularity to the mid-1960s, when the baby boom struck higher education. A generation of affluent, middle-class students with the means to leave home did so, and many of the offspring of parents who had attended the likes of Brooklyn College or Temple University — if they had gone to college at all — chose Boston. Some were simply responding to the prestigious pull of Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but the impact was not confined to these campuses.

Today, even as the spurt of students slows nationally and educators are predicting a precipitous decline in enrollment, the number of applications to Boston-area schools continues to climb. For instance, at Tufts, a suburban school whose recruiters like to emphasize its bus link to Harvard Square, applications for the 1,000 places in the freshman class rose from 6,251 in 1976 to 9,153 in 1979. At Brandeis University, which runs its own shuttle bus to Harvard and Boston University, applications were up 30 percent over the same period. "Boston schools," says Michael Behnke, dean of admissions at Tufts, "are bucking the national trend."

Moreover, the educational establishment feels Boston's countercultural pull continue. A report by the Washington-based American Council on Education predicted significant drops in student enrollment in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut by 1985. In contrast, the study projected a 2.7-percent rise in enrollment in Massachusetts colleges.

Such sustained popularity involves much more than the spillover from Harvard and MIT, although these two Cambridge institutions unquestionably anchor the area's college community. Much of the explanation, according to both students and administrators, lies with the city of Boston itself. Observers point to everything from its compactness, its Victorian architecture and its cheap if rocky public transit, to the city's special ability to serve the pragmatic, preprofessional demands of current students — just as it served as an energy center for students' political impulses a decade ago. Times have changed, but the student grapevine still whispers, "Boston."

A large part of Boston's attraction — perhaps its most basic appeal — is the general perception that it offers the urban liveliness lacking on small-town or rural campuses and yet is a relatively safe environment. Unlike Yale, the University of Chicago, or Columbia University in New York, for instance, all of which uneasily about poor black ghettos, nearly all of Boston-

Cambridge's colleges are contiguous to low-crime, middle-class areas.

To those who choose to remain within it, Boston offers a capacious cocoon, a separate peace in which students are likely to encounter mainly other students as they enjoy recreation the more confined campuses don't provide. It is recreation that most of Boston's academic immigrants can afford. The student population is overwhelmingly upper middle class. Tuition costs in the nation's private-education capital virtually assure that: Harvard's tuition and room and board will exceed \$9,000 next year, and Boston University's \$8,000.

If Boston's oversized student enclave can be a shelter, it also harbors genuine intellectual ferment. There is relatively extensive contact among students from the panoply of campuses. Some of this is formal. Cross-registration programs allow Wellesley students to take courses at MIT. Brandeis students at Boston University. Tufts students at the New England Conservatory of Music.

The interchange that students value most, however, is often informal. Cindy Kumin, for instance, a Brandeis senior, spent last summer working at an ice cream parlor in Cambridge — which, along with adjoining Somerville, may be the national capital of independent homemade-ice-cream establishments. "The employees were almost all students," she recalls. "There were people from Brandeis, MIT and Wellesley. It made a summer job an intellectual experience. On our breaks, we'd have discussions about 'Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance.'"

More Tolerance

The hard edge of student debate during the '60s, the feeling that issues were life-and-death matters — as the Vietnam War certainly was for students who faced the draft — has been softened, making for more tolerance of different views. There is greater political diversity on Boston-Cambridge campuses today, and students say they value it.

"One of the things I like most about Harvard," says Michael Krulik, a junior from suburban Cleveland, "is the chance to meet obviously intelligent people who can argue convincingly for Ronald Reagan's economic policies. As a result of my experience here, I think I'm much less likely to think there are obvious answers to problems."

The student left, however, remains active. The anti-nuclear Clamshell Alliance, whose local office is on the third floor of a dilapidated Cambridge building, estimates that half of the troops in its attempts to occupy the Seabrook nuclear power plant in New Hampshire have been students. Clamshell organizers confide that they schedule such demonstrations to coincide with the times during the school year when the workload is lightest.

The sense a campus visitor had a decade ago



'... If Boston's oversized student enclave can be a shelter, it also harbors genuine intellectual ferment ... There is greater diversity, students say they value it.'

of encountering a distinct social and political subculture is diminished today. In 1980, many college dormitories seem less like liberated zones of youth culture than like smaller versions of middle-class households-to-be. In Harvard's South House, for example, an ivy-covered brick building on the Radcliffe quadrangle, one sees more posters promoting energy conservation than draft resistance. Vivaldi is on the turntable and Monet posters are on the walls of a typical suite.

One often has the feeling that today's students are following an agenda determined in other places and other times, that the dynamics they are playing out were set in motion by the generation that preceded them. What were once thought to be radical innovations have in many cases become institutionalized. The battle against sexual restrictions, for example, is almost ancient history on most large Boston campuses. South House is casually coeducational. "It takes about a week to get used to seeing men in the shower," says Gigi Cohen, a senior. "Then you forget about it."

A pragmatic shift toward what Yale's former president, Kingman Brewster, has called "grim preprofessionalism" is acknowledged even by students with left-of-center leanings. Seth Jaffe, a long-haired and bearded MIT junior from Millburn, N.J., worked as an intern last summer in the Washington office of the Environmental

Protection Agency. "I realized," he says, "that I was working for someone whose job I might very well have in 10 years."

A recently completed study by Harvard's Office of Career Services of students' vocational plans during the '70s found a steady increase in the proportion of those intending to seek employment immediately upon graduation — from 33.5 percent in 1972 to 51.6 percent in 1979. Among the fields students are choosing most often today are, in order of preference, business, medicine, law, government and politics, communications, and science and technology. Among those they are choosing less frequently are social service, teaching, and voluntary service such as the Peace Corps.

Students make no bones about their career being their primary scholastic focus. When told for instance, that the student strikes sparked the 1970 Kent State shootings forced the cancellation of final exams in many schools, Harvard's Michael Krulik responded, only half in jest: "Exams were canceled now, students would demand them."

The shift in student thinking has made Boston an even more desirable locale to attend college. More and more, Boston-Cambridge is coming a laboratory in which students can experiment in fields they hope to pursue professionally. Their "dry runs" are professional internships, which are often recognized for college credit and increasingly required for degree. Every school year since 1972, some 5,000 students have undertaken an internship of a kind or another in the Boston area.

Among the most common impulses of Boston college students is a desire to remain in the city after graduation. Thousands do, in fact. Some join the ranks of what might be called city's lumen intelligentsia — college graduates driving cabs or working in bookstores. Many others filter into the city's growing pool of young professionals, finding work in government or the booming high-technology microcomputer industry.

But there is also a widespread feeling among older students that, while Boston is useful as an introductory course or proving ground, it is, finally, the proper arena for the truly ambitious. Ultimately, the very attributes that the average student immigrant finds so congenial — the city's youthfulness, its compactness — can be the area's feel-confining. Marc Baum, a Harvard senior from Evanston, Ill., calls the city provincial. "Those who stay here are avoiding the world. This is an unreal environment of life and young professionals."

Thus an import-export cycle is completed: offspring of the middle-class departing with some ways, and certainly more sophisticated. As surely as there will be jockers along Charles River, next fall there will be eager placements, freshmen convinced that the mate college town is worth the price of admission.

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Spain's Economic Troubles Reach Bilbao

Continued from Page 1

investors, who must borrow at annual interest rates, at increased public investment in the private sector can up the large pool of unemployed. "All the industrialists are about how they can survive foreign competition when joins the Common Market in years," said Jorge Hoy, an assistant with the Banco Hispano, the third largest Spanish bank. "So the biggest 150 investment projects are about three-fourths private investment — are labor intensive projects."

Terrorist Factor

the Basque country, the disease how to alleviate jobs further complicated by the terrorists. For years, they have been attacking Basque industrialists, money running into the millions to guarantee compa-

Hard W. Eddy
s; Executive

Union Carbide

YORK, May 28 (NYT) — W. Eddy, 62, vice chairman of Union Carbide Europe Inc., a heart attack Monday in Kerry, Ireland, where he was on a business trip.

Eddy was with Union Carbide chemical and plastics division for 40 years. He joined the company's research laboratory in Charleston, W.Va., as a technician in 1940. During World War II, Eddy served in the Army in Europe and Africa. He was discharged and awarded France's Croix de Guerre.

Heinz Ulrich
YORK, May 28 (NYT) — Ulrich, 53, the director of the New York Times Co. subsidiary and the author of books on sports and the world, died Saturday.

Sadao Iguchi
YO, May 28 (AP) — Sadao Iguchi, 80, the Japanese ambassador to the United States from 1954 to 1958, died yesterday. Mr. Iguchi was deputy foreign minister and ambassador to Canada and He was the director of the Friendship Exchange Association.

Gene F. Famiglietti
INGTON, May 28 (AP) — Gene F. Famiglietti, 48, editor of the privately-owned newspaper since 1973, died Monday of a heart attack.

ties against terrorist attacks and to finance ETA militants.

Nowadays, ETA and its political supporters are arguing that the financial situation of Basque companies can be aided by simply cutting the amount of regional revenues turned over to Madrid and instead giving more to help economically ailing Basque industries. Not to be accused of favoring private enterprise, ETA has also sought to involve itself in local labor disputes.

Just last week, one of its hit squads ambushed and wounded an industrial relations executive of Michelin, the large tire subsidiary in Victoria, about 30 miles from Bilbao.

Just how Bilbao companies react to these various tensions linked to falling profits and growing unemployment depends on their size and the personalities of their chief executives. As a rough rule of thumb, the larger enterprises seem more outspoken — if only because they are confident that the central government would never allow them to go bankrupt and dismiss thousands of employees. But the smaller companies, with far less political clout, are even scared to publicize their plight for fear of losing clients and not gaining government aid.

With 2,000 employees and a modern plant for specialized steel production, Olarra S.A. is one of those large Basque companies that seems to have maneuvered fairly skillfully through the economic crisis. Mr. Olarra, the 47-year-old president, gained a reputation as a maverick even before he placed his company into a temporary debt moratorium. He has been one of the few Basque industrialists who has refused to pay revolutionary taxes to ETA.

"He would rather invest the money in bodyguards than give it to ETA," said Chemy Contera, a trade unionist. "Well, at least he is creating some jobs that way."

Mr. Olarra's declaration of near-bankruptcy has apparently worked well for his company. Not only did a business court grant him temporary debt relief, but most of his clients have taken a sympathetic attitude to the concern's economic troubles and not cut their purchases. An added benefit has been the moderation of the labor force, which has held down salary demands because of fears that the company may declare bankruptcy and carry out large-scale dismissals.

The options are fewer for a smaller enterprise, such as a Bilbao crane and fork-lift manufacturer whose executives requested anonymity for fear of losing out in competition for new contracts. Half the company's 430 workers have been laid off, most of them young, so that the average age of labor force is now over 40. There are less than 15 women employees.

The company has not formally asked for a debt moratorium, but most of its suppliers have agreed temporarily to have their payments deferred in hopes the manufacturer will either increase its sales or tap a new line of credit.

"In the short run, we desperately need easier government credit," said one of the executives. "But looking down the road, we are going to have to affiliate ourselves with a larger company or a multinational. If we had to face joining the Common Market in the next couple of years, we would simply have to dismiss the rest of the labor force and close shop."

Amnesty Report Criticizes Bonn On Treatment of Jailed Terrorists

LONDON, May 28 (UPI) — Amnesty International yesterday criticized the treatment of terrorists in West German prisons. The human rights organization said many terrorists or suspects have been held in solitary or near-solitary confinement under close observation in special "silent wings."

"Silent wings," where lights are on constantly and almost all noise is blotted out, have not been used recently, but some conditions in newly built high-security prisons resemble the silent jails, the London-based organization said in a memorandum.

Research shows that such conditions can inflict serious physical and psychological damage on prisoners, the memorandum said. The document, covering the period from 1977 up to March of this year, focused on conditions of imprisoned members of the Red Army Faction urban guerrilla group.

West German authorities rejected Amnesty International's recommendation that an independent committee be formed to advise on the treatment of politically motivated pris-

oners. The authorities said prison conditions already were supervised by numerous bodies.

Government Rejects Report

BONN, May 28 (Reuters) — The West German government rejected the Amnesty International report today. A Justice Ministry statement said there was no provision under the law for special forms of detention for persons accused or convicted of politically motivated crimes.

Trotskyite to Run In French Election

PONTOISE, France, May 28 (Reuters) — Ariette Lagullier, 40, a Trotskyite who ran for president in 1974, has announced her candidacy for next year's presidential election.

At least four other candidates, all from extreme leftist or rightist parties, have said they will run for president next year. Miss Lagullier received almost 600,000 votes in 1974.



STRIKE DEBRIS — Litter piles up in Paris' Charles de Gaulle Airport in the midst of a strike by airport sweepers, who walked off the job several weeks ago demanding a pay increase. They now make far less than the Paris subway sweepers, who ended a strike May 2.

But Lack of Public Enthusiasm Detected

French Prepare for Pope's 3-Day Visit

By Frank J. Prial

PARIS, May 28 (NYT) — A tall, tough-looking American has been prowling the streets of Paris for the last week, but he is no tourist. He could be a cop, but in fact he is a priest. Monsignor Paul Marcinkus is the Vatican security chief, and he was here preparing the way for Pope John Paul II.

The pope arrives Friday for a three-day visit, the first by a pope to France since 1804, when Pius VII came much against his will for the coronation of Napoleon.

Church officials are determined to make this pope's visit memorable. From the first Te Deum, to be sung at Notre Dame Cathedral shortly after his arrival, to the Mass he will celebrate for — it is hoped — as many as a million faithful Sunday at Le Bourget Airport, the scale of the trip is bigger than anything France has seen in several years.

At least 14,000 gendarmes and riot police will watch over the pope's safety, more than have been used in the past for heads of state.

People May Not Show

Yet, there is a persistent sense of unease about the visit. Some church officials have admitted privately that there is great concern that many people simply will not show up.

"This is not Ireland nor Mexico, nor even the United States," a priest said. "The French are Catholics — rationalists — and less likely to be caught up in this kind of event."

Provincial cities have reported that many special trains and buses, chartered weeks ago to bring the faithful to Paris, have been canceled

for lack of response. "The French prefer to watch such events on television," said a police official working on crowd plans.

Only in the Pas-de-Calais, in the north, where large colonies of immigrant Poles live, are the crowds up to expectations. "The chartered buses will fill the superhighway from here to Paris," a Lille newspaper said the other day.

Beyond that, there is a widespread feeling that France is not the Catholic country it once was.

A poll taken recently shows that while about 85 percent of all Frenchmen are baptized as Catholics, only about 15 percent practice their religion regularly. In 1963, 573 priests were ordained in France. Ten years later, there were 219 ordinations, and in 1978, there were 118.

No Desire to See Him

According to a poll taken by the magazine Le Point, more than half the French people have no desire to see the pope in person, and 30 percent do not care if he comes here or not.

John Paul II is seen as a conservative who may be coming here this week to dress down the French church for what Paul VI — in spite of his love for France — once called its "spiritual fatigue." The French are unsure of the Polish pope's feeling about France.

Apparently aware of these feelings, the pope last month told a delegation of French priests in Rome to prepare this week's trip: "I am

not coming to Paris to judge the French church, but to understand it." France's Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, seeking to allay any misgivings about the pope's visit, said recently: "This will not be an inspector visiting his troops, but a father coming to get to know his children."

The pope is scheduled to arrive at Orly Airport at 4 p.m. Friday. He was to have been greeted there by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and later welcomed to Paris by Mayor Jacques Chirac at the Invalides. That was changed, according to local organizers, when the president's retinue realized that the biggest crowd would be at the Invalides.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre and Cardinals Etchegaray of Marseilles and Francois Marty of Paris will be at the airport. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will meet the pope on his arrival by helicopter at the Champs-Élysées. Mr. Chirac, who is expected to run against Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for the presidency next year, was bumped back to the steps of his City Hall a few miles away. He cannot even invite the pontiff in. Traditionally, the pope enters no city hall except the one in Rome, of which he is the bishop.

At 5 p.m. there will be a religious ceremony in the Cathedral of Notre Dame attended by the pope and the president. On Saturday there will be a private meeting between the pope and president and, in the afternoon, a special audience with France's Polish immigrants near the Eiffel Tower.

Sharp Departure

U.S. Study Sees No Cause For Limit on Cholesterol

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, May 28 (NYT) — In a sharp departure from the mainstream of recent dietary recommendations, the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council yesterday said it finds no reason for the average healthy American to restrict consumption of cholesterol. Nor, it said, should fat intake be reduced, except as necessary to achieve and maintain a normal body weight.

A part of the National Academy of Sciences, the board said it has found no clear-cut evidence that reducing blood levels of cholesterol by dietary changes can prevent coronary heart disease. It also noted that fat and cholesterol modifications recommended by other groups have not been shown to be entirely free of risk.

But it did urge a significant reduction in salt consumption to help prevent high blood pressure and emphasized the importance to health of weight control.

As the first official dissent by a national scientific body in the diet-and-health controversy, the board's recommendations are expected to become a powerful weapon for food industries — particularly meat, dairy and egg producers — that would be hurt by changes in the amount and kind of fatty foods consumed by Americans.

The board, 15 scientists who establish nutrient requirements, recommended dietary allowances for Americans — and who periodically comment on issues of national nutritional significance, made its recommendations in a 20-page report, "Toward Healthful Diets."

Dr. Alfred Harper, a biochemist from the University of Wisconsin and the board's chairman, said the body "wanted to allay apprehension about diet. People should not be afraid of food and what they eat."

The board's effort was initiated by a request from the National Institutes of Health for an evaluation of the dietary goals espoused in 1977 by the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. These urged Americans to reduce their consumption of fats, cholesterol, sodium and sugar and to eat more starches and fibrous foods to better protect their health.

The report expressed "concern about promising tangible benefits from controversial recommendations that alter people's lives and habits." The board also noted that "unproven action programs" may divert attention and resources from studies of diseases that, while related to diet, are not "primarily nutritional."

"Sound nutrition is not a panacea," the board concluded. "Good food that provides appropriate proportions of nutrients should not be regarded as a poison, a medicine or a talisman. It should be eaten and enjoyed."

During the last decade, 18 major organizations concerned with health and nutrition have advised Americans to eat less fat — especially less saturated fat — and less cholesterol, among other dietary changes intended to reduce the risk of heart and other killing diseases. The most recent such advice was issued in February by the departments of Agriculture and Health, Education and Welfare in the form of dietary guidelines urging, among other things, that Americans "avoid too much fat, saturated fat and cholesterol."

Controversy Noted

The departments noted the controversy about the value of diets low in fat and cholesterol in preventing heart attacks, but concluded that "for the U.S. population as a whole, reduction in our current intake of total fat, saturated fat and cholesterol is sensible."

The average American adult currently consumes about 40 percent of his daily calories from fats (with 6 to 7 percent of total calories from polyunsaturates) and 450 milligrams of cholesterol. Most of those who recommend a change suggest an upper limit of 30 percent of calories from fat and a daily average of 300 milligrams of cholesterol.

The board, on the other hand, recommended no change in the proportion of calories from fat, except for sedentary persons trying to lose weight. Nor did it suggest an increase in the proportion of polyunsaturated fats or a change in cholesterol intake, except as advised by a physician for persons known to face a high risk of heart disease.

The board said seven large-scale studies, in which diets were modified to alter the incidence of heart disease, showed only a marginal decrease in the heart-attack rate "but no effect on overall mortality."

But it found that "sodium chloride [salt] intakes of many people in this country are excessive," averaging about 10 grams a day, about 20 times more sodium than is needed for good nutritional health.

"There is no reason to believe that reduction of sodium chloride intake to levels of three grams per day would be harmful for healthy persons," the board said, adding that such a reduction may help prevent the development of high blood pressure in the 15 percent of the population susceptible to this life-threatening disorder.

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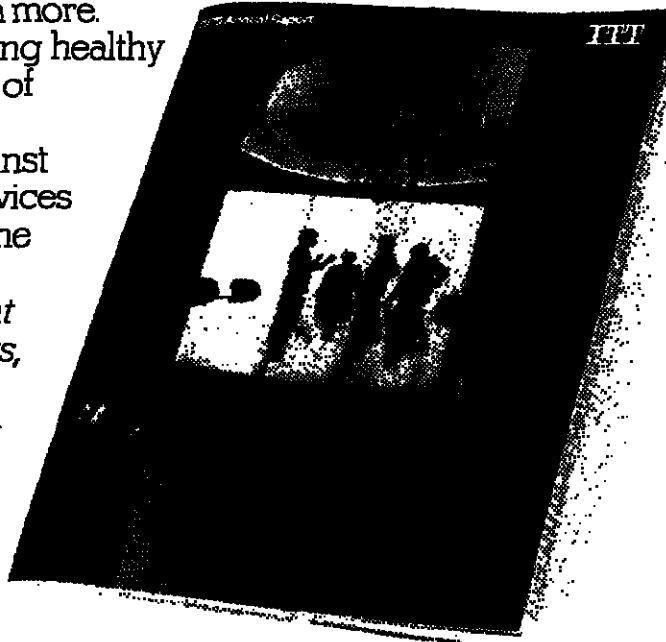
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ITT

Theater in England

'Terra Nova': Breaking Old Ground

By Sheridan Morley
LONDON, May 28 (IHT) — Peter Dews, outgoing director of the Chichester Festival Theatre, has a long and distinguished record with historical chronicle plays, to say nothing of the best Shakespeare cycle ever televised.

In "Terra Nova," now in the Chichester repertoire, he has been given by the young American playwright Ted Tally the chance to put onstage the story of Scott of the Antarctic.

True, the script suffers from a certain relentless documentary determination to play fair by Scott, not to commit us to a point of view other than that he was a fundamentally decent if unimaginative chap with certain problems of communication.

His story is familiar, if only from the old photographs and a John Mills film of the 1940s: In the winter of 1911, five Englishmen led by Robert Scott tried to beat five Norwegians led by Roald Amundsen to the South Pole. They failed, and froze to death.

Amundsen, cast here as Scott's conscience, observer, alter ego and confidant, is regarded by history as treacherous and too clever by half, because he used dogs to pull his sleds and later stayed alive by eating them. Scott, on the other hand, treated his dogs more like gentlemen and his gentlemen more like dogs, thereby leading an expedition which was a roughly an equal mixture of heroism and stupidity.

Tally summarizes the resulting debate, settles for some stereotypes and takes us once lightly round the pole. Scott is the romantic fool, Amundsen the scientific observer, self-commenting on the frozen stupidity of Scott's stiff upper lip.

"Terra Nova," the name incidentally of Scott's ship, is not an attempt to cross virgin territory; instead it takes us swiftly along Scott's polar tracks, allowing Hywel Bennett to give a thoughtful performance as the ill-starred captain while (as Amundsen) Benjamin Whitrow is properly cynical and Helen Ryan does a good cold turn as Scott's sculptress wife.

The overall result is a familiar but efficient retelling of a chapter you might find in any latter-day volume of lives of the great explorers. It would have been good to feel that Tally knew a little more about Scott than we do; by the end of his play I still don't get that feeling.

"Pericles" is one of Shakespeare's quiescently silly plays; there is indeed some doubt about how much of it is his. All the same, the Royal Shakespeare Company feels periodically obliged to struggle through it.

A current production by Ron Daniels is now on the RSC's Warehouse stage in Covent Garden, where it looks crisp, cool and reasonably brisk. Daniels makes what sense he can it, and allows Peter McEnery in the title role some good moments when losing a wife and

somewhat later, finding a daughter in a whorehouse.

Jeffrey Dench and Heather Canning also have some good times doing a raucous comic double-act in the brothel, but the most haunting performance comes from Griffith Jones as the poetic, storytelling Gower. Like an ancient mariner, Jones fixes us with his glittering eye and narrates his quixotic travelogue, making it comprehensible and at times almost logical. Leo Leibo-vici's lighting changes are often more dramatic than anything taking place beneath them.

Meanwhile in Stratford, at the Other Place, the RSC has a superlative production of "The Maid's Tragedy" directed by Barry Kyle. Written in Shakespeare's lifetime by Beaumont and Fletcher, this splendidly dark Jacobean tragedy is all too seldom revived, perhaps because of a fear that its final deluge of corpses might reduce an audience to helpless mirth.

To avoid that, Kyle has brought the play into a modern setting; we are still on Rhodes, but it is a modern millionaire's Rhodes. We are not therefore totally amazed to learn that the king has only arranged Evadne's marriage to Amintor so that his mistress may acquire wifely respectability, though in Sinead Cusack's enchanting performance Evadne's "A maidenhead, Amintor? At my years?" takes on overtones worthy of Lady Bracknell.

Amintor's other love is played by Domini Blythe, a star from Ontario's Stratford, and the rest of the casting is no less distinguished. When John Carlisle, as the king, finds himself tied to his bed by Evadne he immediately suspects some new sexual delight rather than murder, and the play rather than throughout this carefully orchestrated mixture of sardonic mirth and black despair. It is not to be missed.

What it comes to is that a lot of people get to eat free. Known as the *hirondelles* (swallows), habits follow different techniques. One couple is famous for specializing in weddings. Their favorite target is the Ritz, known both for food and atmosphere. They come in, not too early, in order to avoid embarrassing conversations. And not too late, in order not to miss the buffet. They line up, then walk up to the assorted families crowding around the newtreads. Muttering some clichés, they shake hands (the wife may manage a tear or two), then move on to the buffet. Of course, they have never seen the bride or the groom, let alone the relatives, but each side assumes they belong to the other side.

Others have less nerve and lower standards. A friend confessed that when she was a student (and

The Party Line

'Tout Paris' Braces for June Whirl

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 28 (IHT) — This is the time of year when Tout Paris braces itself for June, its hottest social month, also known as the *Grande Saison de Paris*. The season closes after the Grand Prix de Paris at Longchamp on the last Sunday in June, upon which everybody who is anybody leaves town — and those who don't close their shutters and live locked in all summer, for they would rather die than let you know they are in Paris after the season.

What is the *Saison de Paris* all about? For most, even if they won't admit it, it is an easy — and rather cheap — way of paying social dues. People go around all year to this and that party then come June, they give one huge cocktail party and that's that. There's even a slang word for it — the big *lesive* or laundry.

June is also a good month for garden parties — or so the French think. The restaurants in the Bois de Boulogne are invariably jammed and even if people get regularly drenched it is still chic to carry on the garden party tradition.

Others prefer balls — although the French detest dancing. They regard it as somewhat gauche and look down on Americans who dance while they eat, or vice versa. But then, the French do not think it is chic to have a roaring good time.

Weddings? Of course. Older couples also join in with wedding anniversaries. June is also a good month for vernissages (so jammed nobody gets to look at the paintings) and premieres (ditto — everybody asks not what's playing but where's the party afterward). The racing crowd also descends on Paris in June and brings in a whiff of the wealthy, powerful and international that's been lacking in Paris lately.

Free Eats

Free Eats
What it comes to is that a lot of people get to eat free. Known as the *hirondelles* (swallows), habits follow different techniques. One couple is famous for specializing in weddings. Their favorite target is the Ritz, known both for food and atmosphere. They come in, not too early, in order to avoid embarrassing conversations. And not too late, in order not to miss the buffet. They line up, then walk up to the assorted families crowding around the newtreads. Muttering some clichés, they shake hands (the wife may manage a tear or two), then move on to the buffet. Of course, they have never seen the bride or the groom, let alone the relatives, but each side assumes they belong to the other side.

Others have less nerve and lower standards. A friend confessed that when she was a student (and

even a few years later) she specialized in Left Bank galleries. "I was sure that I'd always find some gallery celebrating some painter. I could always count on sausage and a barrel of red wine. Rustic but very nice. Those days, alas, are gone, my friend reports with some rancor. "Now, it's more likely to be a tepid orangeade and miserable, crumpled up chips."

Here, pell-mell, is a quick outline of the month's social calendar.

Party of the month: June 10, Gerald and Mrs. Van der Kemp at the Versailles chateau, which is hard to beat (when you ring up, the operator answers: "Out, Le Chateau." The occasion is the restoration of the Chambre du Roi and Galerie des Glaces — and the Legion of Honor for American-born Florence Van der Kemp, who is also president of the Versailles Foundation, which is tax-deductible, but only in America.

Vernissage of the month: June 5, Princess Grace of Monaco is having her second pressed-flower collages exhibition. She signs GPK (Grace Patricia Kelly) because, as she explained at her first exhibition two years ago, she did not want to embarrass the prince had her show been a flop. Judging from her success (she was sold out in 24 hours) she might as well relax and come out in the open.

Premiere of the month: June 9, with a supper given by Baronne Guy de Rothschild for Mrs. Georges Pompidou's foundation — after the Opera premiere of "Boris Godunov," directed by Joseph Losey.

Social collision of the month: June 7, between the wedding of Alexandre Pomiatowski to Inga Rothhus and the 20th (porcelain) wedding anniversary of Prince and Princess of Lobkowitz.

Wittiest party of the month: June 18, when Brazilian Nelson Seabra celebrates "his entry into the third age," a delicate way of saying he'll turn 60, adding that your presence will be the only and most beautiful gift.

Fashion show of the month: June 4 at the British Embassy in aid of the Hertford British Hospital. Princess Anne will preside.

Queen Elizabeth of England is topping everybody with a ball on June 18 at Windsor Castle given for Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother; Princess Alice, the Duchess of Gloucester, and the Duke of Beaufort, all of whom it seems have turned 80 or soon will.

But the queen's party is low-key. "The Master of the Household," the invitation reads, "presents his compliments and begs to inform you that ladies will not be wearing tiaras."

Opera

Glyndebourne: Mozart Caged but Uncaptured

By Henry Pleasants

GLYNDEBOURNE, England, May 28 (IHT) — The Glyndebourne Festival's inaugural "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" last night was immaculately traditional — environmentally, the lovely Sussex gardens with formally dressed opera-goers strolling and picnicking on the spacious lawns, overlooked by sheep safely grazing on the adjacent hillside.

But there was nothing traditional about Peter Wood's new production. Wood has had a notable career in theater and television, and like others of similar experience who have ventured into opera in the last decade, he brings a visual and activist rather than aural orientation to the job.

So we have yet another example of the kind of production that sets out to fill in all the gaps that composers and librettists so recklessly entrusted to singers and score. Wood even tells us what seems never to have occurred to Mozart and Gottlieb Stephanie, namely that "Die Entführung" is not just a merry bit of 18th-century Mideast hokum, but a theater piece about — cages.

And so we have cages, lots of them, with live doves fluttering about inside, a birdcage for the birds to Bassa Selim during Constanze's "Marten aller Arten," and Selim releasing a caged dove at the final curtain. We even have chained female prisoners in Bassa Selim's yachting party as he makes his first entrance.

Business and Business

But it is the incessant superimposed stage business — and stage business — that works the real mischief, forever getting in the way of the music, distracting singers and audience, and with the effect that just about every number seems twice as long as it is.

It appears to be an endemic failing among theater and cinema directors coming to opera that they cannot or will not trust the music to work its own communicative magic. Thus, they go to work with superlatives, visual aids and contrived incident of dubious relevancy and propriety to make sure that it doesn't.

Mozart, of course, is a tough customer, and with Valerie Masterson as an appealing if undevoted Constanze, Lilian Watson an appropriately English Blondchen, Goesta Winberg a handsomely lyrical Belmonte, Willard White a stentorian Osmin, if without the requisite low notes, and James Hoback (from North Carolina via the Curtis Institute) an oddly bespectacled but lively and engaging Pedrillo, much Mozartean pleasure and fun survived, although coordination between pit (with Gustav Kuhn presiding) and stage was not always ideal.

The Paris Stage

Genet's 'Surveillance' Is Success in New Staging

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, May 28 (IHT) — The Theatre du Regard 9 is restoring Jean Genet to the boards with a revival of his prison drama, "Haute Surveillance," at the Theatre Marie-Stuart.

Pierre-Antoine Villemain's mise-en-scene seeks to transform it with erratic lighting and interposed dance solos into the mesmerizing nightmare of the author's desire so that it will take on the aspect of a sinister ceremony, the celebration of a black mass of improvised rituals. In this version the play succeeds again and its reprise has mustered sufficient patronage to be prolonged in its current quarters.

In mid-June it will begin an all-summer tour of the provinces. Genet appears to have retired from both playwrighting and writing in general, though from time to time there are rumors that he is laboring on a magnum opus. He has published nothing in years — not since his correspondence with Roger Blin who staged his last play, "Les Paravents," in 1965. His plays are only occasionally resurrected and in the public mind he is already a sort of period figure. At the close of World War II he was the most discussed younger artist in France. He had more than one story to tell and, having told them in an audacious fashion that brought a temporary proscription of his work, he evidently has decided to shut up.

Pardon Granted

He wrote his first novel in prison during the war and, being a compulsive thief, he was arrested so many times that he was in danger of perpetual confinement. A petition signed by Cocteau, Sartre and Picasso was presented to President Vincent Auriol, who, being a patron of the arts, admired his books and granted him a pardon.

He was hailed as the heir to Céline for his portrait of the socially excluded. Jouve produced his first play "Les Bonnes," in which two servant girls murder their hated mistress, and "Haute Surveillance" followed.

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Closing prices, May 28, 1980

Closing Prices, May 28, 1980

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Other Funds

Weekly net asset value
on May 26, 1980
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$85.38
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$62.20
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierzen, Holding & Pierzen N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam



KISSINGER ON "INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND OIL"

Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, keynote speaker at the International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "The Energy Emergency: Oil and Money, 1980," will discuss "International Politics and Oil."

For further information, contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: 747.12.65, ext. 211.

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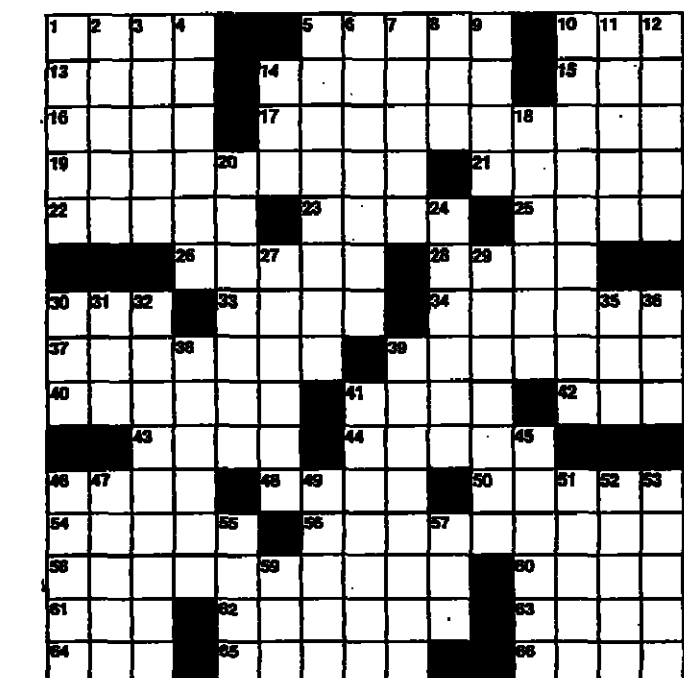
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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska

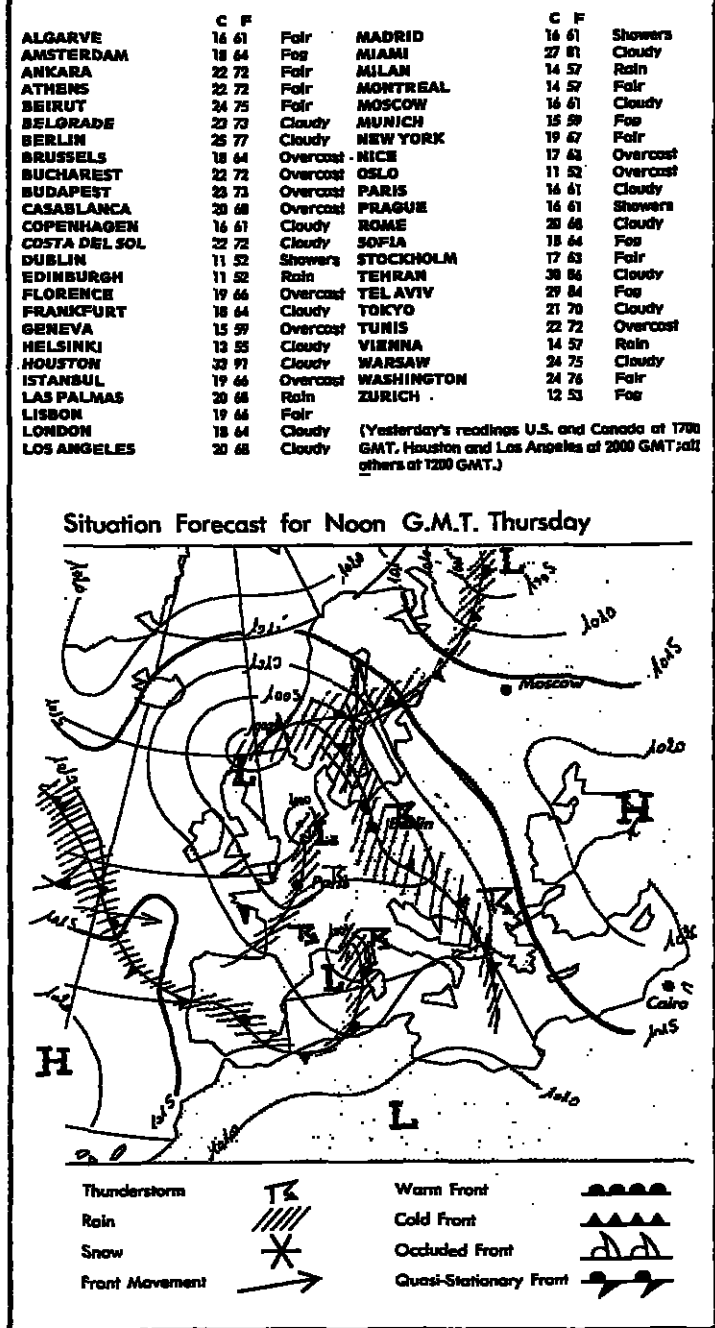


- ACROSS**
- 1 Melody for a memorable Meiba
5 Fragrances
10 Actress Hagen
13 Marquee name with 41 Down
14 "Parade"
15 Calendar abbr.
16 Behold: Lat.
17 Certain broadcasters
19 Theme song, with 56 Across
21 British quart
22 "Don't... boy..."
23 Authors Levin and Wolfert
25 Significant periods
26 Get... on (scout)
28 Takeout order
30 Army bed
33 Agape, in Acapulco
34 Stage direction
37 Lets go, as a villain
- DOWN**
- 38 Fresher, in a way
40 Carolinas river
41 007
42 Greek letter
44 Ryan or Tatum
46 "To... not to..."
48 Obligation
50 Sailors
54 Staked Plain, for one
56 See 19 Across
58 Nickname for 41 Down
60 Algerian port
61 First-aid
62 Suits to
63 Loosen
64 Inner: Prefix
65 Affirmative votes
66 Oboe, for one
- ACROSS**
- 39 Hydrocarbons
6 Mrs. 41 Down
7 Turn—new leaf
8 Gun a motor
9 Cruise
10 Cast with 41 Down
11 —firma
12 Church areas
14 "The berries!"
18 Prolonged attacks
20 Tigers' erstwhile AI and family
24 "Sentimental Journey" author
27 Truly
29 Important enzyme
31 Trophy
32 Single
33 "China" (TV special starring 41 Down)
35 Profit
36 —la-la
38 Beautifies
39 Opposes
41 Comedian-actor born May 29, 1903
45 Star in films of 41 Down
46 Fellow, London style
47 Island famed as immigration center
49 Lab burners
51 Actor Greene
52 Deal
53 Church council
57 French
58 Suffix or fish

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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WEATHER



Homegrown Soviet Disaster Movie Features Quake, Crippled Airliner

MOSCOW, May 28 (AP) — Russia's first disaster movie is transfixing audiences as they watch a crippled Soviet airliner escape an earthquake in a valley of special effects.

The Soviet press has denounced such U.S. disaster thrillers as "Jaws," the saga of giant shark, and "Towering Inferno," a melodrama about a burning skyscraper. But no one seems to have any ideological complaints about "Air Crew," from the Soviet film studio Mosfilm.

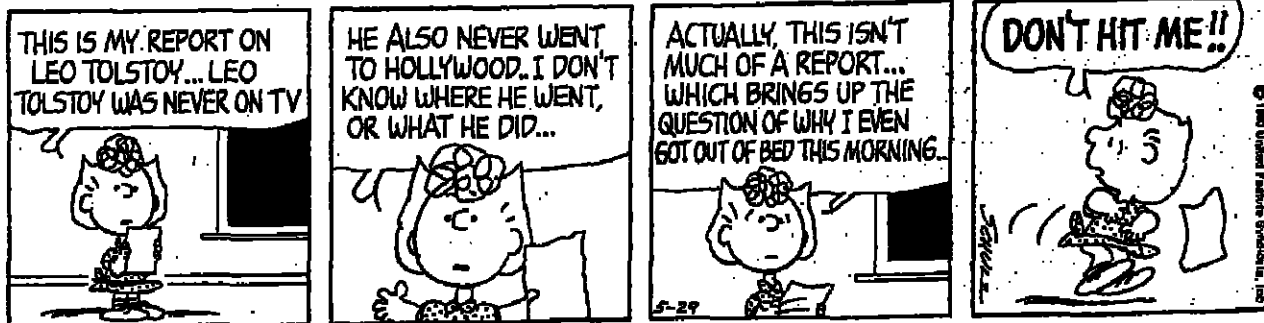
Tickets are at a premium for the film, directed by Alexander Mitta. It features the destruction of a city by an earthquake, volcanic eruptions, a fiery airplane crash into a terminal, and a flight engineer crawling outside his craft to make repairs during a flight.

The heroes are the crew of a Tu-154 airliner of the Soviet airline Aeroflot, each with his own problems in life and love. The film includes almost no politics, although at Moscow's Oktober Cinema it followed a long newsreel about the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

A Soviet reviewer, writing in the Moscow daily Sovetskaya Rossiya, praised the movie's special effects, but wondered about the influence that more disaster films could have on Soviet audiences.

He expressed the fear that makers of disaster films might eventually lose sight of "man himself, whose sufferings and thoughts are the subject and goal of any cinematography."

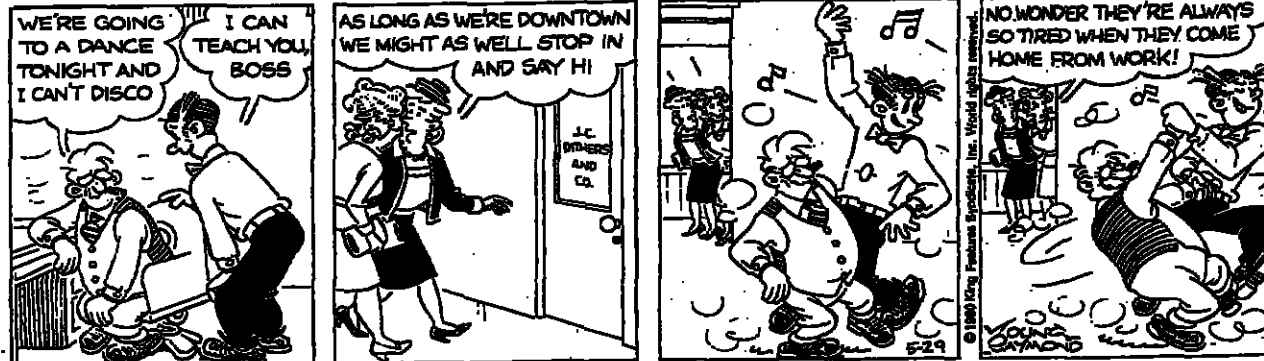
PEANUTS



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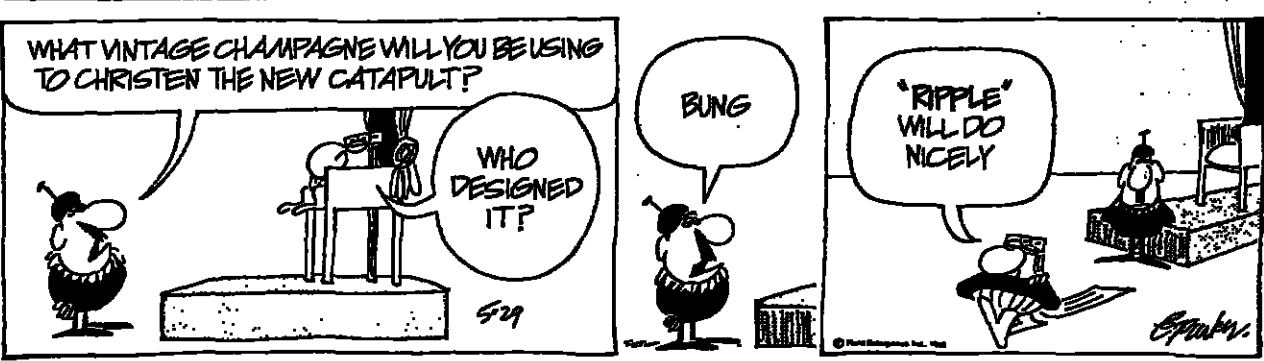
BEETLE



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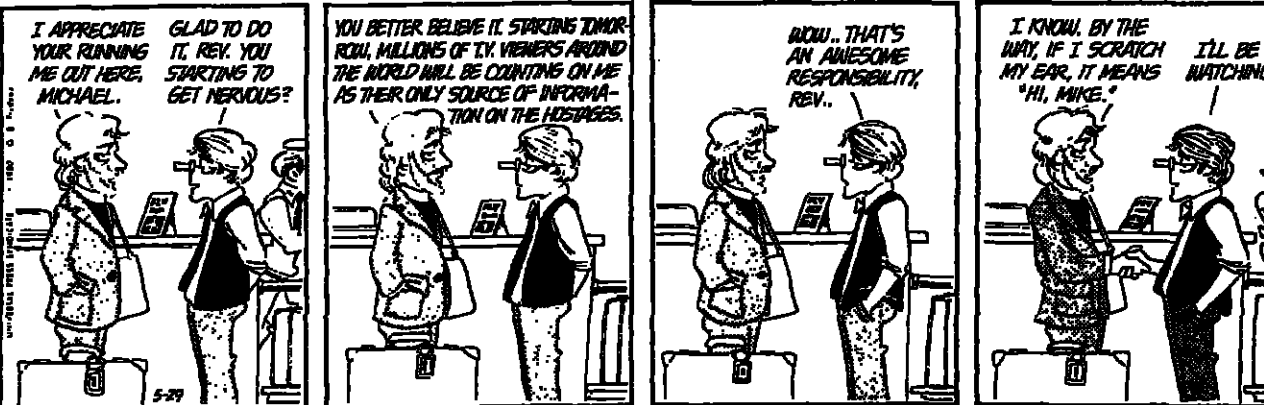
ANDY



REX



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BRILLO
TAING
CHELIN
EDABLE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRAWL EATEN POSTAL CORPSE
Answer: Sights like these seem to come in pairs—SPECTACLES

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

DOCTOR FISCHER OF GENEVA OR THE BOMB PARTY

By Graham Greene. Simon & Schuster: 156 pp., \$9.95. Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ON the surface at least, Graham Greene's new novel, "Doctor Fischer of Geneva or the Bomb Party," is a wickedly inventive piece of black humor that will whip you through its pages in an hour or two and leave you sorry it had to end so quickly. Its plot is as simple and evocative as a fairy tale. Alfred Jones, the typically downcast Greenian protagonist, supports himself in his late middle age by writing and translating letters for a Swiss chocolate manufacturer. One day, quite by accident, he meets and falls in love with Anna-Luise, a pretty woman half his age who inexplicably to him, returns his love and agrees to marry him. They embark on the happiest few weeks of Jones' life.

But Anna-Luise has a father, a young woman, too, to do — a millionaire inventor, Dr. Fischer, whom Jones quickly comes to detest, not "for his money," but "for his pride, his contempt of all the world, and his cruelty." Fischer is so indifferent to his daughter that he can't even be bothered to attend her wedding. His only interest seems to be in giving parties for a group of people Anna-Luise calls his Toads — she means his toadies — who are willing to suffer any humiliation at cruel Fischer's hands, as long as he rewards them with the sumptuous prizes that invariably climax his entertainments. Jones attends one of these dinners, out of a mixed sense of duty and fascination, and is thoroughly disgusted.

But when Anna-Luise is killed in a skiing accident shortly after the wedding, Jones, for reasons he admits he doesn't in the least understand, decides to attend Fischer's Final Party, at which he intends to put his Toads' greed to the ultimate test by offering each of them a chance to gamble his life for 2 million francs. I suppose I had better not reveal the exact outcome of Greene's clever climax, except to say that Fischer proves his point about human greed, but ends up committing suicide when Jones observes about how much Fischer must detest himself.

It is all very neat and entertaining, as I said, until one begins asking certain questions. For example, why is the relationship between Jones and Anna-Luise so perfunctory?

THE TWYBORN AFFAIR

By Patrick White. The Viking Press: 432 pp., \$14.95. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

AFTER finishing "The Twyborn Affair," by Patrick White, Australia's Nobel laureate, I found myself puzzled and bemused. It occurred to me that this may be the function of serious novels: to leave the reader puzzled and bemused.

Though the book is written with a certain authority, it is difficult to say anything authoritative about it. It would seem to be an examination of such large questions as love, sex and identity, but then that statement would be true of almost any contemporary novel.

The protagonist of "The Twyborn Affair" is an androgynous young man who appears successively as Eudoxia, Edith and Edith. In part one, Eudoxia is the alleged wife of an elderly Greek. Living in a shabby villa on the French Riviera, they play the piano together and hold oblique conversations.

Eudoxia is an Australian. Before coming to the Riviera, she was Edith Twyborn, who ran away from his bride-to-be and his parents on the eve of his wedding. The book begins with a chance encounter — one of several pivotal coincidences — between Eudoxia and Joan Goldson, her mother's closest friend and her partner in a lesbian affair. At the end of part one, the elderly Greek dies when his usefulness is exhausted.

In part two, Eudoxia becomes Edith and returns to Australia, where he works as a laborer on the ranch of a friend of his father's. Edith has love affairs with the friend's wife and the foreman. After visiting the hut of a mentally retarded laborer who is married to an equally retarded woman who is pregnant by someone else, Edith wonders whether the life in this hut is not the best of all possible worlds. White teeters on the threshold of sentimentality.

In part three, Edith becomes Edith Trist, madam of London's

BRIDGE

By Alan Trachtenberg

WHEN two 5-3 fits are available, selecting the best trump suit is not easy. In general, the stronger suit should be chosen. On the diagrammed deal, South eventually tried six spades after a standard auction that included a fourth-suit waiting bid of three clubs and a jump to five hearts to ask North if his hearts were strong. As it turned out, six hearts would have been easier to bring home.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding was:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1♠	Pass	1♠
Pass	2♠	Pass	2♠
Pass	3♠	Pass	3♠
Pass	4♠	Pass	4♠
Pass	5♠	Pass	5♠

South led his two trumps, throwing hearts from the hand and East was helpless. He hearted and South played the tabling his ten as the 12.

Art Buchwald

Join the Brain Drain
And See the World

WASHINGTON — One of President Eisenhower's most famous speeches concerned a warning that the military-industrial complex should be watched at all times, or it would take the country for a ride. What Ike failed to foresee was a time when the military and industrial complexes would be competing with each other for the same personnel. As more and more contracts are handed out for the latest hardware, the industrial chaps are draining all the brains from the military establishment.



Here is how the Buchwald military brain-drain works. Rudolph Heffenberg, an engineer with Armageddon Electronics, supplier of all digital dials on the new Jews class nuclear submarine, goes out on a shakedown cruise with the crew of the USS Snail Darter. He is in charge of instructing Chief Petty Officer Rankowski on how to repair the dials at sea.

Rankowski, who has been trained at a cost to the taxpayers of \$100,000, is a digital whiz, and can take one apart and put it back together with his eyes closed.

Heffenberg has been instructed by Armageddon to keep a lookout for any good men who can be used to complete their multimillion-dollar-cost-plus naval contract.

Over a cup of coffee, Heffenberg asks Rankowski how much he makes as a chief petty officer.

Rankowski says, "Fifteen hundred a month, if you don't include food stamps. How much do you make?"

Heffenberg says, "Fifteen hundred a week, and free membership in the country club of my choice. Rankowski, Armageddon Electronics needs men like you."

"So does the Navy," Rankowski says.

"But we need you more," Heffenberg says quietly. "The only way we can catch up with the Russians is to build super submarines. And with-

out digital instruments, they are worthless."

"Yeah, but who is going to repair the digitals once you people turn them over to the Navy?"

"That's not your problem, Rankowski. If you love the Navy as much as you seem to, then it's your duty to see that our fighting men get the best equipment that money can buy. You can't do that when you're at sea."

"I don't know. I have 15 years in the service and I sort of like what I'm doing."

"What about your family, Rankowski? How do they feel about you being on a sub all the time? Wouldn't they prefer to have you home every night eating steak and drinking good scotch, and watching Monday night football?"

"My wife has mentioned it at times, but I still think I owe something to the Navy."

"We all owe something to the Navy. It isn't as if you're leaving it. All you're doing is making it possible for those who are actively serving in it to have the equipment they need to keep this country No. 1. Forget the \$30,000 a year you'll probably be making in no time. If it was just money, I would say stay where you are. But I'm appealing to your patriotism. We can't do the job the Navy wants us to do unless we have the manpower to make their digital. You don't look like the type of person who would shirk his responsibility."

"I don't know. I believe I should talk it over with my commander."

"You do that, Rankowski. I'm sure he will tell you that I am right."

"How can you be so sure?"

"Because as soon as he finishes his tour, he's coming with us as a vice command."

"He is?"

"Yes. And so is the executive officer, the engineering officer and the helmsman."

"Wow! You really made a clean sweep."

"You're the only holdout. If Armageddon can get a few more good men like you, the U.S. will have the best damn Navy in the world."

Opera's Big Picnic

The Glyndebourne Festival Has Its Hamper Full
But It Hasn't All Been Salad Days

By Geraldine Pluenncke

GLYNDEBOURNE, England, May 28 (IHT) — By any measure the Glyndebourne Festival, which opened yesterday (see review on page 8), is the most elegant, longest-running picnic in England. By late afternoon, wicker hampers stuffed with delicacies and wines stake out favored dining spots, most of them jockeying for social position on the lawns and formal gardens. Others nail down secluded spots, perhaps by one of the daisy-fringed ponds with views of grazing kine, the Tudor house, and an occasional helicopter touchdown. Here and there someone's butler lays out crystal. Out of sight a parking lot is full — battered Minis elbowed by Morgans and Bentleys.

Then, around 7 every evening through mid-August, the picnicers erupt from the Glyndebourne Festival Opera house in full evening regalia. It's Bond Street, the Champs-Élysées and Park Avenue with flashes of suburban frump.

"My father was always amazed that Glyndebourne continued to exist," said George Christie, who as son of Glyndebourne is an opera impresario by inheritance. "He'd look out of his window there and see all the cars turning up and say, 'I can't understand what they're coming for... why they continue to come.'"

Unique Charm

Certainly the English country house setting for opera lends Glyndebourne a unique charm. The tradition of late-afternoon picnics in evening dress sprang up spontaneously. There is now a fine intermission restaurant as well. But Glyndebourne is most famous as a perfect home in scale and style for productions of Mozart operas. It has also championed works of modern masters, like Igor Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress," and operas of Richard Strauss. John, built an opera house at his country home two hours from London in 1934 for his bride, the English soprano Audrey Mildmay. At 45, the lean, tanned and urbane son is three years younger than his father was when the theater was built. John Christie lavished money on the theater before the war; his son doubts that even he knew how much. Twice it was feared that Glyndebourne would crumble: after the wartime interruption, and on John's death in 1962. But the festival had taken on a life of its own.

John Christie was known as a rough eccentric. "He did wear tennis shoes everywhere,"

smiles Christie, who was named after the family's pug dog.

Few children could have grown up in a more rarefied musical atmosphere than Christie, with Glyndebourne's early triumvirate — Fritz Busch, Carl Ebert and Rudolf Bing — in and out all day, and later Sir Thomas Beecham, John Pritchard, Vittorio Gotti, Rafael Kubelick. Glyndebourne, the manor, had been in the family 400 years. "About the 16th century it was called 'Woods' tenement in the hole. That's a real putdown," Christie said.

Second Thoughts

Christie decided he would be an opera singer, "until my voice broke," he said in an exaggerated, gravelly monotone. "Thank heavens! It would have been a disaster to have been a second-rate opera singer always pushing myself into the principal part."

In 1940, Glyndebourne gave the world premiere of Benjamin Britten's "The Rape of Lucretia," continuing the tradition of innovating and breathing life into neglected operas. But the Festival Opera needed outside cash. When Christie was at Eton, Rudolf Bing was casting Edinburgh and Bath. Glyndebourne got outside support and launched the Edinburgh and Bath festivals. In the early '50s a membership plan, an arts trust and a profitable all-season program put the Glyndebourne Festival Opera on its financial feet. "I'm convinced (the festival) is the only opera company in the world outside America that exists without state support today," Christie said.

Christie returned to Glyndebourne after a stint at fund-raising with the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, just before his father's death. "I reckon the performing arts should be treated like any other business. The problem with many opera companies is that the people who are administering them are light on commercial acumen," he said. Christie talks about selling his "product" — "it's a mixture of persuasion and a bit of arrogance."

Thus he has garnered the funds needed to mount new productions from outside. This year Dresdner Bank and Deutsche BP underwrote a new production of Mozart's "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" and Imperial Tobacco backed a new "Der Rosenkavalier."

Glyndebourne's remote setting and membership program have led to charges of elitism, of serving the wealthy. Most memberships were taken out in the '50s and account for two-thirds of the tickets to the 800-seat theater. This year, like others, tickets (priced from £10 to £240) are sold out. "The festival is elitist and I'm perfectly happy that it should



Glyndebourne's George Christie

be. [Elitism] has a commercial value, and tends to spell high standards." Its fruits, Christie observed, are shared, since there is a spinoff that reaches mass audiences, one that wouldn't exist without the elitist festival.

These include a touring company, launched in 1968. Last year it performed before 35,000 people in a circuit that wound up in Nancy, France (and this fall will bring "The Rake's Progress" to Paris), while 7,000 heard staged performances at the London Proms concerts. There are commercial recordings and 28 television recordings of productions since the early '50s. "And that exceeds anything that I know put out by other companies anywhere," Christie said. As for its record for unearthing neglected operas, "We depend on 97 percent sellout of every festival performance. We can't go totally experimental."

Meanwhile, he supports Glyndebourne in the unexpected. For his 1978 production of "The Rake's Progress," John Cox brought David Hockney in to design the sets. This year, in working out the new "Rosenkavalier," Cox suggested Erté, the 1920s designer. Christie protested, "Erté, he's dead long ago." The 89-year-old Frenchman arrived within a week.

"He's lively, spry, enthusiastic. Not at all dead," Christie marveled.

In 1972, the company nearly toured the United States, lining up money and a promoter by a Greek shipowner to transport the cast. But the economic recession killed it. Now if there were some "madcap Californian" or some U.S. oil money," Christie's eyes light up.

His wife, Mary, briefly poked her head into Christie's wood-paneled, book-lined study. "She comes with running the house, which is really an operatic hotel, entertaining all summer. She rules the garden," he said. At any one time, 30 opera people are lodged in the house, another 60 in nearby quarters. "We're lucky to get a couple of friends in on weekends."

Christie views his chief function as providing continuity. The house has been leased to the arts trust by a family trust until the year 2020. He hopes a son "not two, nor three — only one" will take over.

PEOPLE: Haitians Take a Holiday

As Haitians cheered in the streets and fireworks burst in the night sky, Jean-Claude Duvalier took the daughter of a wealthy Haitian businessman as his bride. The 27-year-old president-for-life and the former Michele Bennett, 29, were married in a lavish ceremony at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Port-au-Prince. It was his first marriage. Two thousand guests in formal dress attended the two-hour ceremony. The capital, awash in flags and flowers for the ceremony, took on a carnival atmosphere as Haitians enjoyed a 14-day holiday in honor of the wedding. The bride has two small children from her first marriage. That marriage was annulled. Her former husband was the son of a man who once tried to overthrow Duvalier's father, François (Papa Doc) Duvalier. Since his father's death, Duvalier has shared power with his mother, who is known officially as First Lady of the Republic, a title she will keep. A new title, Madame President, has been created for her daughter-in-law. The wedding came at a time when most of the 5.3 million inhabitants of the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic, are living in extreme poverty, with an estimated annual per capita income of \$140 or less. In recent years, as many as 25,000 Haitians have made their way to Florida to escape poverty and political repression in their homeland.

A bill for \$70,000 that the deposed Shah of Iran's regime never got round to paying has helped kill a British circus. The Gerry Cottle Circus, once claimed to be Europe's biggest, said it is closing with debts of £200,000. Mike Denning, an associate of 33-year-old Cottle, said the two major blows were Christmas snow in Britain, which cost £40,000 in lost ticket sales, and performances in Tehran which were never paid for because of the revolution.

If having the last word is the last word in satisfaction, then U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall must be a satisfied man. Back in his student days, the University of Maryland refused to admit him because he is black, so Marshall took his law degree from Howard University. Now Maryland is building a new \$5-million law library. The last word? Make it "Thurgood

Marshall" — to be carved in above the door of the library in his honor.

Bob Hope turns 77 today. Wife Dolores celebrated her day Tuesday, so Hope made party do for both at his T. Lake, Calif., home. It was no Hollywood spectacular — nobody at all — but the Hopes, their pub three photographers and on porter. Why one party for Says Hope. "I save on oil. Hope, born in England in came to the United States at 4 of 4. "Because I knew I wasn't going anywhere — I realized then that I could never be king."

Johnny Carson faces possibly jury to repair a blocked air his left leg. "The Tonight through most of the summer son, who recently won a million-dollar contract from NBC includes a shortened "Show," will undergo tests next to determine whether surgery essay.

England's stage and screen, a lot of a 68-year-old can book. The actors and turned out for a London in honor of Gene Kelly, pres him with an engraved silver Among those attending were Anna Neagle, Lynn Seymour, Alicia Markova and Sir John. Proceeds from the Variety luncheon were earmarked for club's children's charity fund.

When Wanda Bark lost an able 402 pounds, bringing her from 541 down to a svelte anyone should have been. Not everyone was. She Good Housekeeping magazine husband John panicked at finding himself living "strange woman" and once so frustrated "he actually chocolate bars at me." The calls from the National Association for the Aid of Fat Americans, "you were a lot prettier you lost a lot of weight. But the sweet taste of the day she tried to take his band's pickup from his car parking lot and was challenged co-worker. Said he, "You John Bark's wife. I've known years. John's wife is his life." —SAMUEL

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